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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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30 October 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION IN HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, a 15-member delegation from the State of Alaska, United States headed by State Governor Bill Sheffield arrived in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, on 9 October. Vice provincial Governor Hou Jie welcomed the guests at the station. On the afternoon of 9 October, State Governor Sheffield and other guests paid an official visit to Provincial Governor Chen Lei. That evening, Governor Chen Lei hosted a banquet in honor of the U.S. guests. Both governors proposed toasts. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/070

SOVIET UNION

SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP HOSTS RECEPTION

HK060700 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1455 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Report: "Beijing Celebrates the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association held a reception tonight to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

The Soviet-China Friendship Association delegation, which made a special trip to China to attend the anniversary celebrations, attended the reception by invitation.

Qu Wu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy, head of the Soviet-China Friendship Association delegation and first vice chairman of the Soviet-China Friendship Association spoke at the reception.

After reviewing the work done by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association over the last 35 years, Qu Wu said: The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has properly contributed to promoting and developing understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. He said: We are happy to see that the [friendly contacts between the two peoples are becoming more frequent day by day.] The peoples of China and the Soviet Union getting along with each other on friendly terms is in the interests of the two peoples and of the peoples of the rest of the world. He hoped that the friendship between China and the Soviet Union would last forever as the waters of the Changjiang and the Volga River flow incessantly.

Tikhvinskiy was the first Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in China. He attended the PRC founding ceremony on 1 October 1949. After reviewing the work of the Soviet-China Friendship Association, he expressed his full confidence in the future of Soviet-Chinese relations.

[At the reception, Tikhvinskiy also read letters of congratulation from the Soviet Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and from the Soviet-China Friendship Association to the Sino-Soviet

Friendship Association. He also gave Qu Wu a Lenin statue and the newly published "A Complete Chinese-Russian Dictionary" as presents.

More than 150 people attended the reception. They included Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Ding Ling, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, and people from all walks of life in Beijing. Soviet Ambassador to China Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov and his wife, other diplomatic officials of the Soviet Embassy in China, and Soviet students in China also attended the reception.

CSO: 4005/072

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FENG MU ON ROLE OF LITERATURE IN NEW PERIOD

HK090935 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Feng Mu [7458 3668]: "A Broad Road for Literature During the New Period"]

[Text] Abstract: Over the last 35 years, China's socialist literature has trodden a winding path, but has nevertheless achieved great things. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, literary creation has entered a new era; and this era could be said to be one of the best in the development of China's new literature.

Since the Third Plenary Session the main current of literary creation has been good, and has been consistent in its steps and orientation with the struggles of our millions of people to carry out the four modernizations. However, the elimination and overcoming in our guiding ideology of the influence of the "left" remains something we have to work very hard at. At the same time, we must guard against the ideological influence of bourgeois and feudal thoughts and those of other exploiting classes.

The development of literature must without exception be centered on the overall goal of achieving the four modernizations, and through the artistic laws of literary creation itself we must make the necessary contributions to this central task. There can be no other center than this. Because this represents the call of the age and the will of the people. [end abstract]

Our republic is welcoming its 35th birthday with unprecedented strength and vigor of spirit, and overflowing vitality. We usually call someone over the age of 30 "an established person," meaning that he is adult and mature, and has reached an age of great development and prospects. Now, as we celebrate 35 years of our republic, people on all fronts are looking back at their own path to socialism, and pondering their future, and what new contributions they will be able to make to the great cause of our socialist country's four modernizations. As an ordinary literary worker, I have neither the power nor the possibility to conduct a complete retrospective of the highly fruitful but extremely arduous road taken by China's socialist literature; I wish only to give some sketchy opinions and feelings gained at my own workpost concerning the development trends of China's socialist literature, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Thirty-five years is but an instant in the history of mankind. but for our literature, it represents a whole era. This has been a long, tortuous, and volatile age, and at the same time one in which the hundreds of millions of people, in the process of carrying out the socialist revolution, have undergone deep tempering and won glorious victories. As soon as it passed into the "established" years, our country threw off the heavy burdens (burdens which have caused grave setbacks to us in the past), and with a vigorous revolutionary spirit, and the heroic strength of the Chinese revolutionary tradition, stepped into a new era--a great era which will bring the hundreds of millions of people a socialist society with a high degree of development, democracy and culture! Like our nation and its people, our literature (which could be said to have had clear aims from its inception), went through the serious losses of the decade of turmoil, and finally stepped onto the road to increasing prosperity and healthy development; what we are facing now is an age of massive development in socialist spiritual civilization, and an age in which, as an important, irreplaceable part of spiritual civilization, literature must progress from a new starting point, and make even more powerful contributions to the four modernizations.

In the more than 30 years since the founding of the country, our literature has experienced eras of great achievements. The large number of works which appeared during these periods, works which had as their main content the reflection of the history of struggle of the Chinese revolution and the great achievements of that revolution, along with some which reflected the fate of the workers and peasants in the massive social changes, taught and moved a generation of young people. These excellent works (especially a large number of novels), should still be seen today as the pinnacle of China's socialist literature. Under the confinements of the ten years of turmoil (along with the influence of "leftist" thinking in the past which is becoming clearer and clearer), our literature entered a period later described bitterly as one in which "ten thousand horses stood silent." For a long decade and more, the vast majority of our talented and faithful writers were forced to break their pens. However, the people by no means stopped thinking, and the spark of literature way by no means snuffed out. Having undergone a long period of fear, suffering, terror, heartbreak, suspicion, retrospection, deprivation, study, and torment, authors continued to draw strength and confidence from the revolutionary tradition and the great and heroic character of the people, and learned from the people about mutual support; under these conditions, genuine literature and the will of the party and people formed a spontaneous, irrepressible spring. As soon as this spring burst forth, the new age started. All of this was later proved by history. Meanwhile our literature also accumulated a rich and powerful store of life in the process of its long years of hardship. And this is why, as soon as the sun began to shine again, once the party and people had turned back the raging waves which almost destroyed the country, our literature immediately experienced a new era full of life and vigor; all the thoughts, desires, beliefs, excitements, and complaints which had been hidden in the hearts of the people for so long suddenly burst forth like a volcano, like an oil geyser, and once the flood started it could not be repressed.

The assessment and evaluation of literary development in this new period, including the evaluation of the main trends in literary creation over the past few years and the state of our literary ranks, has been a hot topic of discussion over the past few years. But with practical experience and the wisdom of hindsight, most comrades would probably agree that just like other fronts, our literary front is good in the main; its basic trend is consistent with our struggle over the past few years to bring order out of chaos and with the struggle of the hundreds of millions of people to carry out the socialist four modernizations. Of course, we cannot deny that, also like other fronts in the sphere of ideology and culture, literature has in the process of its advance seen mistakes and setbacks. From the point of view of guiding ideology, the interference of the "left" is a long way from being entirely eliminated from our work, and wiping out and conquering "leftist" influences still requires our hard work; while bourgeois and feudal thinking, along with the ideological tendencies of other exploiting classes, will also from time to time bring about faults of one kind or another in our creative works and theories. However, the experience of the past few years proves that these shortcomings are not so serious as to be called mistakes, and can definitely be solved through correct thinking and policies. As long as we can consciously carry out correct principles and practices, no fault or setback can make us lose faith; on the contrary, the prompt and correct summing up of positive and negative lessons can only increase people's wisdom, determination and maturity.

The exploration of the whole achievement and experience of literary development in the new period requires massive work on the part of literary critics and historians; without such work it is impossible to draw correct and complete conclusions. Here, I would like merely to conduct some sketchy and highly incomplete discussions of some of the more salient features which have attracted much attention.

On the surface, it would seem that the most obvious symbols of the literary achievement of an era are an increase in the quantity of artistic works and an improvement in their quality, showing the constant strengthening and maturing of the ranks of authors. We cannot but be gratified by such phenomena. In the history of our new literature, this has never before happened: In the sphere of novels alone, we are often bewildered by the quantity of mid-length and short stories. According to rough statistics, over the last few years, approximately 10,000 short stories and pieces of reportage respectively have appeared each year, while this figure has been in the region of 600 to 900 with regard to novels and mid-length stories. What should be explained is that though many of these new works have been mediocre and even unskilled works, almost every year over 100 works have proved popular with readers and won prizes. Through these works, which have attracted people with the light of their ideology and artistry, we are led to realize that the creativity and vitality now being shown on the literary front is unprecedented in the history of our new literature; on our various fronts, the old generation of writers is now creating a new literary tide, middle-aged writers are making relentless and vigorous efforts to scale new heights, and the large numbers of young writers now pouring forth are making skillful opening moves.

However, some other characteristics reflected by literature in the new period are perhaps even more important than those outlined above.

The large number of excellent literary works which have appeared during the new period all display one particularly salient feature, which is this: In the history of the development of our new literature, we cannot think of a single period of literature which has maintained such close links with the wishes of the hundreds of millions of people to contribute to the struggle, as the literature of the past few years has done. The numberless works which have attracted widespread attention with their descriptions of the fresh, lively situation in our nation in this era, forcefully point up the developmental process of our socialist literature, and share the same pulse, the same breath and the same movements as the great historical process now being created by the state and its people with all their strength. In this great historical age, under the correct leadership of the party, China has fulfilled and is in the process of fulfilling two great historical tasks: First, under the guidance of the policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th National CPC Congress, the whole party and people have successfully carried out, and are continuing successfully to carry out, the great struggle to bring order out of chaos and to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." This struggle has produced a massive and profound effect on the politics, economics, ideology, society, morals and life of the Chinese people. And the literature of the new period is at present reflecting this great struggle, which dictates the fate and future of the people, from different angles, to different depths and extents, and from different artistic approaches. This struggle is intense and complex, and therefore it is impossible to demand that all writers (especially young writers whose ideological and artistic attainments are not yet mature) be able from the start to give profound, complete and flawless artistic and ideological answers to this struggle, and to the massive destruction and scars created by the 10 years of turmoil. Therefore, the initial judgement which belittled the literature which, due to the fact that it was sometimes not sufficiently perfect was condemned as "scar literature," has through the experience of practice and time been proved to be not altogether without basis in fact. Now, I think the time has come when we can give a completely fair assessment of that mass of literature which reflected the people's thoughts, feelings, will, psychology, happiness, sorrow, anger, and ideals. These works gave authentic, broad reflections full of historical feeling and social consciousness, looking back at and pondering on the historical road trodden by the hundreds of millions of Chinese people, the upheavals, conflicts, and divisions stirred up in our society by the age we had just passed through, the wounds created all over the country by the 10 years of turmoil, and the upheavals and diversions suffered by China's revolutionary tradition and historical road. These reflections, whatever their shortcomings or insufficiencies, all present lively records and descriptions of a whole era we experienced; they help people to gain a correct understanding of history and life, and enlighten them on how to sum up the lessons and experiences of the past, forge ahead toward the future, and gain an understanding of the present through an examination of the past. It can be said that these works (and I refer to the large number

of excellent works), in their embodiment of the party's correct line and guiding thinking, in helping people to correctly draw the bitter lessons of the decade of turmoil, and in their thorough mental and emotional negation of the "Cultural Revolution" which brought such tremendous disaster to the peoples of our nation, along with their restoration and development of the revolutionary tradition and the tradition of revolutionary realism, have made a historical contribution which cannot be underestimated.

Another important task which we are carrying out and fulfilling involves hundreds of millions of people, on the basis of bringing order out of chaos, bringing about a genuine turn for the better all over the country, and struggling to revitalize China, and build it into a socialist country with Chinese characteristics. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, the people of the whole country must "carry out the four modernizations with all their hearts and will," and in order to achieve this aim, "we must do it persistently and thoroughly, everything must be centered on this thing, and there must be no interference whatsoever." We have been gratified to see that in response to the call of this historic policy, the whole party and people have in a few short years developed a great transformation which has changed the face of the Chinese people's lives and spirits. This transformation started in the countryside and spread over the entire country. Over these last few years, our literature has been enthusiastically and sensitively following, grasping, and reflecting actual life, which is undergoing such rapid and radical transformations. One of the authors who has maintained intimate contact with our turbulent lives, Li Guowen, put it this way: "We have always felt that our literature should tread the same path as our age. If in our literature you cannot see genuine and fresh portrayals of real life, if our literature is unable to encourage our cadres and people to acts of even greater heroism and unity in the struggle for the four modernizations, surely it has failed to fulfill its responsibility as socialist literature?" In my opinion, these words represent not merely the bravado of an author in the face of a great era, but a concentrated reflection of the thoughts and feelings of great numbers of authors filled with a sense of responsibility and mission. We realize that though our authors, in the face of this complex and radically changing life, cannot help at times failing to live up to their task, and will often feel deeply worried about the gap between their writing skills and the limitlessly rich life of today, we cannot be ungrateful; over the last few years, the new life, new characters, new contradictions and conflicts, new moral behaviour, new social relations, along with the incomparably massive struggles between beauty and ugliness, progress and conservatism which have developed in the fight for a new future, which we have seen reflected in the large number of works describing the great process of the four modernizations and social transformation, indicate that not only is our literary creation coming to reach a new artistic level and intellectual horizons, but that also this is something never previously seen in our literary works. These works, full of revolutionary vigor and scintillating with new characters and images, move and inspire us, and give us encouragement with their courage in coming face to face with our formidable life and exposing and analyzing sharp contradictions. We realize that literature on military subjects is developing rapidly and producing brand new things, and images of soldiers and their life as they

gradually progress toward modernization of our defenses, which used to be a weak link in our literary works, is now moving people's hearts with unique character and ideological force. The transformation of the countryside and the profound changes this has brought about in people's thinking, morals, psychology, and the whole of the peasants' lives, has been reflected in a rich, broad way in our literature, though this can only be said to be in its initial stages; while the great waves of industrial and urban reform have forced their way into the lives and concepts of many authors, producing many thought-provoking and moving artistic images. Images of intellectuals have also attracted unprecedentedly strong reactions from the reading public. The large number of excellent works depicting the life and fate of China's, intellectuals which have appeared over the last few years, make us firm in the following belief: China's intellectuals, who love their motherland, the people, and socialism, though they have trodden a bumpy road, have now been pushed by life into the forefront of history, turning them into the main force and the masters of China's socialist construction; moreover, they give us the profound feeling that many of our writers, in the face of the deep lessons of history, have enthusiastically and poignantly showed the courage, sensitivity, and insight of genuinely revolutionary artists.

It is not possible in this article for me to go into any specific analysis of those works showing a bad tendency to treat life incorrectly. Such works will exist in any period. But overall, they represent a tiny minority, and it is not difficult to solve them through the use of correct criticism and guidance. One point I wish to emphasize is this: Though there exist certain insufficiencies, shortcomings, and faults in our literature, the vast majority of our authors' works, in their diligent acceptance of the Third Plenary Session as their practical guide, the close connection of their own life and work with the central theme of socialist material and spiritual civilization, in their resolute and thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" through artistic images, and the mistakes and trends of thought closely associated with it, in keeping close ideological contact with the age and with the broad masses of people, have made great achievements, had far-reaching influence and can therefore not be underestimated.

Another salient feature of the new literature is this: With the extraordinary changes and developments taking place in contemporary life, and with the increasing sense of social responsibility felt by authors and artists, more and more of them are gradually coming to a clear realization of the importance and urgency of working hard to raise the ideological and artistic quality of their own creations. Without the slightest exaggeration, we can say that many authors, thrust into the turbulent waves of our rich and beautiful life are carrying out unstinting efforts to explore ways to improve the quality of their works. What makes us most happy is that through their own works, many authors have proved the following principle: Only through a deep love of life and the utilization of the most advanced systems of human thought to come to an understanding of life can they possibly gain an artistic grasp of life and express it. The excellent works which have appeared in these last years have been created with innovative spirit in terms of artistic methods and techniques, and this is naturally worthy of praise; however, those works

which are able through their mighty ideological and artistic strength to move, encourage and inspire people, those shining blocks of gold, are mainly the crystallizations of the store of the authors' own rich and varied lives and intellects, and the results of the authors' having pondered and drawn lessons from their own experiences. To list here the names of any authors or their best works would probably be to leave out the names of a thousand more who deserve mention. But I cannot help wanting to use examples to prove the above points. We have probably all been moved to excitement, deep thought, happiness, bitterness and inspiration by Zhang Xianliang's images of intellectuals, Jiang Zilong's images of pioneers, the images of ordinary peasants created by some authors, Lu Wenfu's portrayals of the common townspeople, the fisher-folk described by Deng Gang, or Li Cunbao's images of modern soldiers; and the artistic qualities displayed in their works have a specific character to them. The achievements of these authors, in my opinion, lie mainly in their genuine and warm feelings of love for their motherland, for the people and for life.

Of course, it is not necessarily enough to rely purely on a deep understanding of and genuine love for life to be able to produce high-quality, highly artistic works. When we think about this point, we can by no means overlook another factor, that is the factor of artistic pursuit and artistic skill. It can be stated virtually categorically that those works which symbolize the pinnacle of literature in the new period are almost without exception the results of their authors, at the same time as throwing themselves into the thick of life, making an even deeper analysis of the artistic laws of the new literature, drawing broadly on artistic nutrition from ancient and modern times at home and abroad, and constantly conducting artistic exploration and innovation. Without innovation there can be no development, and without the constant pursuit of art, literature may reach a point of stagnation.

Another characteristic apparent in the literature of the new period is the following: Literary creation since the Third Plenary Session, whether in content, title, theme, form, type, or style, can all be said to be the most rich and varied in the history of our new literature. Variety--in terms of subject, type, level, style, and character--has been a highly marked characteristic of literary creation over the past few years. This marks a huge step forward in terms of the social function of socialist literature, and in terms of satisfying as far as possible the ever increasing cultural needs of the people.

Our literature is full of lofty, sturdy, strident tones. Many moving and excellent works encourage the people's will to struggle, like majestic bugle calls; they are stirring up people's socialist and patriotic feelings. However, our writers also understand this: Working in the service of socialism represents a very broad concept, and should mean taking on the task of fulfilling the limitlessly rich spiritual and aesthetic needs of the people on an even broader basis. We know that many writers are now thinking more deeply than in any previous era; they are coming to a new understanding of our ancient, modern, and revolutionary history, re-examining it and reflecting

it in a new way. These works, full of a sense of history and patriotism, are giving new descriptions of the life of past eras in a trenchant and elegant way; as such, they are exercising a highly profound and unique function among the people, bringing them to a new understanding and inspiring them. From the pens of many of our writers have flowed descriptions of the mountains, rivers, characters, feelings, and history of our country, with its "history of five thousand years and its tens of thousands of li." In many works, songs of praise, war, lament, and grief, along with pastoral songs and love songs, mingle to form a rich, beautiful and harmonious symphonic score. Many titles, themes, mental horizons and artistic phenomena rarely touched upon by our authors in the past have now appeared in our literary spheres, bringing happiness and enjoyment to readers.

Many beautiful and colorful works which have appeared in our modern literature come from the national minority authors from distant areas; these authors have used their unique literature to greatly enrich the literary storehouse and art gallery of our multi-national culture. This literary phenomenon, which embodies a rich intellectual crystallization, is another important symbol of our literature moving toward even greater prosperity.

On the question of the richness and variety which socialist literature and art ought to possess, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a highly perspicacious statement. He said: In our creative works, "both the grand and the minute, the serious and the humorous, the emotional and the philosophical, as long as they educate and inspire people, and bring them enjoyment, should all be given their place in the garden of literature." I am happy to say that this far-sighted idea that socialist literature should be limitlessly rich and varied is not only entirely in accord with the will and desire of our hundreds of millions of people, but has been thoroughly verified by the great achievements of our authors over the past few years and the social results of their work. Never in my memory has there ever before been a time when our literature has created such widespread reaction and influence at all levels, among all ages, and among readers with all types of interests.

Under the guidance of the party's correct principles, and on the basis of the lessons of the historical experience of the last 35 years, our socialist literature is treading a path of healthy development and flourishing; this point is undeniable. Over the last 35 years, and especially since the Third Plenary Session, we have formed a literary regiment possessing vigor, great creative potential, and fighting spirit; this is also undeniable. The membership of the Chinese Writers Association, which numbered around 800 in 1978, has now grown to over 2,000. If we add the members of all the various local associations, the total figure reaches 10,000. Large numbers of middle-aged authors from the grassroots have entered the literary ranks, bringing them even more vitality. They are at present enthusiastically and positively drawing on the experience of the older generation of writers, studying thirstily, and thereby raising their ideological and artistic quality. The vast majority of them understand the decisive role of a scientific world view and rich life experience, and are now positively throwing themselves into the thick of our radically changing lives, setting up a basis in life, experiencing

it, going to collect information, or linking up the specific with the general. Our great socialist literary army is now forming a mighty strength; and this vital force opens up gratifying vistas for us. Many years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong imagined a tremendous situation, in which "rank upon rank of proletarian literature and art soldiers" could "gallop along together"; this situation is no longer just a far-off ideal.

Our socialist literature should and must, like our socialist economic construction, forge a new situation of flourishing literature and art. At present, the sacred mission faced by all our literary workers consists in contributing all their initiative and creativity to the initial appearance of this new era and new situation. The socialist road to literature is a broad one, and its influence can be broad and profound. The experience of the last 35 years has proved that upholding the socialist orientation of literature, maintaining unity, and resolutely carrying out the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, given a basic unity of direction, is both a long-term and basic principle for promoting the burgeoning of literature, a guarantee that our literature and art will uphold a correct path, and an important condition for guaranteeing that in our guiding thinking we correctly and impartially carry out a struggle along two lines.

Our literature must progress along with our era and our people. This is because literary development must without exception center on the overall goal of achieving the four modernizations, and we must make the necessary contributions to this central task using our own artistic rules. There can be no other center than this (such as the idea of conducting some sort of countertendency struggle away from the party, and so on). This is because this represents the call of the age, and the will of the people. Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "All departments and fronts must center themselves closely on the achievement of the four modernizations when carrying out their work. Whether you are involved in organization, propaganda, the military, or science, you must obey this overall goal and great prerequisite of serving the four modernizations." Therefore, when we look back at the past, and into the future, we are full of faith, loyalty and support for the revitalization of China and the cause of the four modernizations, and in the face of the lofty mission accorded us on the socialist literary front by this great era, we are full of pride and resolution. I believe that this is the common ideal and faith of all those literary workers with ideals and ambition.

CSO: 4005/073

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELIMINATION OF DOUBTS IN CARRYING OUT REFORM URGED

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE /SOCIAL SCIENCES/ in Chinese No 8, Aug 84 pp 3-5

/Article by Chen Yufu /7115 5038 4395/: "To Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution' is a Must for Carrying Out Reform"/

/Text/ Re-cognition is an important ingredient of the Marxist theory of knowledge; it is the key link in the progressive deeping of the dialectic movement of "practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge." People's cognition of the essence of objective things often suffers the limitations of history and cognition and the interference of superficial phenomena at first and hence remains at a rather rudimentary stage. Along with the deepening development of history, the gap between their original cognition and the true essence of things. Re-cognition means consideration of these contradictions from the plane of rationality so as to attain a deeper knowledge of the essence of things and turn it into the ideological guide for new practice.

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee has put forward the line of "emancipating our thinking and seeking truth from facts" and "shifting the focus of our party work to the construction of our socialist modernization." While people understand from its documents that it is necessary to liberate ourselves from the idea of the "two whatevers" and to sweep away the erroneous line of the "Cultural Revolution" so as to restore the party's line of seeking truth from facts, their understanding of this necessity is often rudimentary. Only when they encountered the various obstacles in the practice of "shifting the focus" did people further realize that the key to implementing the line adopted at the Third Plenary Session is to liberate our thinking and returning order from chaos and thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." Otherwise, they would be unable to see clearly their goal; there would be no standards of right and wrong; and "shifting the focus" also could not be genuinely realized. If in their thinking they are still seriously constrained by the so-called "differentiation into 30 and 70 percent" approach, it would be impossible for them to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" or to implement the line and policies since the Third Plenary Session.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee reached the conclusion of comprehensively negating the "Cultural Revolution"; this was a summingup of our re-cognition in the practice from the 3d to the 6th Plenary Session and it provided people with a guide to practice. Along with the ensuing repeated

processes of practice, knowledge, and again practice, people's knowledge became continuously deeper; only then did they gradually see that the "Leftist" obstacles resulting from the "Cultural Revolution" were connected to our long-standing feudal and backward ideas, egalitarian thinking, idealism and metaphysics, and they were also stubbornly obstructing the building of a Chinese style of socialism and its reform in various forms and aspects. Only then did people come to feel deeply from the re-cognition of a great many facts that the ideological emancipation and return to order from disorder proposed by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee meant precisely for us to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" ideologically and theoretically, and to carry out reform in respect to all the systems resulting from the erroneous guiding ideology of the "Left." Thus, a tide of unprecedentedly comprehensive and systematical reform began to surge forth. The appearance of this tide of reform is a historical inevitability; it is a reflection of the deepening of our understanding of the essence of the "Cultural Revolution." Of course, such an understanding is merely relative that of the past; the large number of new, sharp contradictions remains to be recognized by people continuously. Because, as a great issue in blazing the path of building a Chinese style of socialism, we must consciously apply the Marxist theory of knowledge in carrying out such recognition.

In the total process of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics, reform is a special historical and learning process. Naturally, the general is contained in the special. The objective laws of a socialism with Chinese characteristics can only be understood and mastered through the practice and theoretical exploration of reform. But this kind of exploration is by no means a simple process; the true understanding of objective laws can hardly be accomplished by one or two times of practice and thinking; it can only be accomplished, on the basis of practice, by a comprehensive, systematic and continuous understanding of those objective laws. This therefore suggests a formidable task for our practice in reform today. It must not only, on the basis of the new practice of building our Chinese socialism, sum up once more our past experiences systematically, but also, on the basis of that very new practice, consciously explore again our future economic political, ideological and cultural relationships. It is a developmental movement of our cognition interwoven with looking back and exploring forward, and with summing up and forecasting. This exploring forward stands on the basis of recognizing the fruits of our total past practice and cognition. Without re-cognition, the new foundation of practice can hardly be consolidated; re-cognition is the key link in the continuous deepening of our reform along the road of the law of dialectical movement.

It is very important to suggest thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" in this process of re-cognition. At the time, because people had just passed through the "Cultural Revolution" and their understanding was still partially centered on the calamities it had created in history; as to what obstacles it might create in the subsequent process of our modernization drive, such understanding was hardly concrete or profound. Because only by practice and continuous re-cognition can we continue to gain new knowledge.

Practice during the past 5 years and more has already proved that for each step it was implemented, the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee invariably suffered the impact and interference of the remnant ideas of the "Cultural Revolution" which showed up in their various forms. When you resort to economic openingup, they cast doubt and blame you for worshipping things foreign and for abandoning the principles of independence and self-reliance; when you resort to seeking truth from facts and emancipation of your thinking, they blame you from the "Left" side that you are carrying out revisionism and you have abandoned the red banners. In a word, the theory of "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" of the "Cultural Revolution" was the concentrated reflection of the "Leftist" guiding ideology; this series of new facts has enabled people to gradually see a deeper essence in their new practice and cognition. It has enabled people to recognize that the erroneous line of the "Cultural Revolution" was a complete system of theory and program which took shape from the extension and development of the "Leftist" guiding ideology that began in the last 1950's; during the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution" it was propagated and implemented in the various forms of so-called "struggle, criticism and transformation" and it had already penetrated the existing systems as policies and principles. It not only made deep "imprints" in people's minds but also laid control over the activities of our practice as so-called socialist "principles." In our existing systems there are many "Leftist" things which have for long periods been implemented as socialist principles, whereas seeking truth from facts and the principles of scientific socialism were criticized as capitalism and revisionism.

This thing which has taken shape after 10, 20 years has already melted into certain links in our economic base and upper structure to become habitual forces in our real life. Hence it is hardly conceivable for us to eliminate it lightly in any short period of time. Even today some people still take "Leftist" things as Marxism and take new things in our reform as capitalism and resist them accordingly. The socialism they wish to adhere to is actually precisely the "Leftist" kind of stuff in the "socialism" of the "Cultural Revolution."

Practice in the past 5 years and more had enabled people to concretely recognize that the line of the "Cultural Revolution" not only resulted in the 10 years of turmoil and calamity, it more importantly has seriously hampered the practice of our building a Chinese style of socialism today by virtue of certain defects in our economic system and political system. With respect to our re-cognition of the "Cultural Revolution," it tells us: it is necessary to further criticize the "Leftist" ideological and theoretical program which gave shape to the "Cultural Revolution"; it is necessary to reform those systems which embody such "Leftist" ideas. The systems that are "first large in size and second collective in nature" and the practice of "eating from the common pot" are important manifestations of the ideological remnants of "Leftism." Such remnant influences and forces can never be underestimated. Hence, thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" not only is directed at the problem of the two factions but it is also necessary to thoroughly negate the most fundamental theoretical program of the "Cultural Revolution." What merits our attention is that there are still those who insist on the so-called

adherence to "class policies" and resistance against the party's intellectuals policy and the implementation of other policies; there are still those who harbor "adherence to the socialist orientation" and opposition to the development of individual business enterprises and who take individual economies as the hotbed of capitalism; there are still those who insist on "adherence to party leadership" and opposition to have the enterprises "released from bondage" by the responsibility system under plant directors. They resist the positive measures in our economic reform with the "Leftist" stuff that hampers the development of our productive forces; they take, from the point of view of the "Cultural Revolution," the new things in our reform as the things erroneously criticized during the "Cultural Revolution" such as "fixing output quota for individual households," "putting reward money in command," "putting profits in command," "free competition," and "attributing merit to exploitation." Such ideological influences of "Leftism" are concentrated in the theory of "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, without thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," our reform will be hardly able to take even a single step; but at the same time, without carrying out overall reform, nor will we be able to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." These constitute a closely linked, inseparable unified process.

Reform is the medium through which the negation of "Leftism" marches toward new affirmation. We know that, today, without thoroughly negating the basic line and ideological theory of the Cultural Revolution it would be impossible for us to smoothly carry forward the building of a Chinese style of socialism; but at the same time, without building a Chinese style of socialism, without establishing the structure of a system of scientific socialism with Chinese characteristics, it would be likewise impossible for us to completely negate the "Cultural Revolution." In such a dialectical historical contradiction, reform is the medium through which transformation must be accomplished. For this reason, our re-cognition of the process of reform since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee is extremely important. Here, this process of re-cognition is no other than the process of learning to use dialecticism to continue to overcome our metaphysical troubles.

Today, as the tide of reform arrives, some people might raise this or that kind of doubt; such a situation is quite normal. Doubt is often the psychological state of people when they lack consciousness about the development of future things. As a matter of fact, the thinking of certain people who harbor doubt toward reform is often still confined within the fetters of the "Leftist" stuff of the "Cultural Revolution"; they still regard the system that took shape during the "Cultural Revolution" as the model of "socialism" in their own eyes and hence are afraid that reform would crunch that model and thereby cause us to lose "socialism." Therefore, without thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," without thoroughly negating the theory and program of the "Cultural Revolution," it would be impossible for us to remove the doubt certain comrades harbor toward reform.

Some people take lessons of our historical reforms as their warning and thereby harbor doubt as to what the future of our current reform might be. The reforms in our history reflected the economic and political requirements of the time; but when they touched on the basic interests of the diehard faction of the rulers,

they became strangled. Even if those reforms were temporarily defeated, they proved to be ultimately successful along with the passage of time. Our reform today, on the other hand, is one which sees our workers, peasants and intellectuals proceed, under the guidance of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, to develop socialism with conscious reform, to destroy the system which violates the objective laws of socialism in order to establish a new system which tallies with the objective laws of socialism; this accords with the interests of the party and the vast ranks of the masses of the people, and hence is fundamentally given the guarantee for success. This represents perception of the laws which have taken shape on the basis of a re-cognition of past socialist practices, and hence a conscious activity when our subjectivity accords with objectivity. It has already been proven by the fruits of success in our rural reform, and is likely to be proven by the successes in our other aspects of reform. For this reason, to affect a re-cognition of today's reform and improve people's capability of dialectical perception and capability of scientific foresight is an important link in the mobilization of various positive factors and the promotion of the development of our reform.

The line of the 3d Plenary Session of our party's 11th Central Committee is the scientific foresight guiding today's reform. In the concrete practice of our reform, when people continue to effect a re-cognition of the process of their own reform, it further turns the scientific foresight of the Third Plenary Session into more concrete knowledge. Re-cognition is a process through which man's sensual perception rises to the rational plane as well as the process through which scientific foresight takes shape and foresight becomes even more scientific.

Of course, for most of those who harbor doubt with respect to the future of our reform, insofar as their perception is concerned, theirs is a case of their lack of sufficient perception of the role of today's scientific theories in our practice. We think today's reform is the inevitable outcome of our socialist economic and political development; it comes about under the guidance of the scientific perception that has even more profoundly revealed the objective laws of our socialism from the past 30 years of our socialist practice. Scientific foresight lies in the perception of the essence of objective laws and trends; this is why it is able to guide the direction of our practice and forecast the possibility of success. As for the many practical ways of unfolding our practice and actual ways of mastering the various relations in the objective processes, only the great practice in which hundreds of millions of people participate can furnish the answers.

"The tree of life is ever green"; the answer here lies in practice. The path of success can be mastered only through re-cognition. Today, countless cadres, scientific workers, technical personnel, workers, peasants, clerks and urban citizens all take China's revival as their own mission and are joining the practice of reform with infinite confidence. They do not passively "wait for priority documents"; they dare to break through "Leftist" conventions. It is precisely their activities of practice which broke down the "model" of the old system, issued the challenge to our theoretical circles, and demanded that theory should catch up in order to answer realistic problems, sum up new

experiences, and develops upward to become the theory of scientific socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is precisely the practice of reform and action of innovation of countless people good at exploration which gradually uncovered in general the faults of the existing system and the way to overcome those faults, which uncovered the troubles in the production relations that hampered the development of our productive forces and in certain links in our upper structure and thereby made clear the direction of our practical reform. These general way and direction, in turn, provide the ideological guidance to the hundreds of millions of people engaged in the practice of our reform for their re-cognition and re-practice, thus repeated and turned around again and again, a socialist path and theory with Chinese characteristics is bound to appear in a scientific form in front of the people.

Generally speaking, our reform has just begun; this reform is turning over a new page in China's socialism. We must have both an unquestionable resolve to carry out reform and a scientific attitude. Hence, we must study Marxism and master the dialectical laws of the development of our cognition in our reform, and continue to complement and enrich the socialist theory with Chinese characteristics in our re-cognition and re-practice, and thereby really succeed in "discovering truth through practice, and also substantiate truth and develop truth through practice."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK IN COLLEGES DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Lin Ke [2651 0344], party committee secretary, Fudan University: "Improving Ideological and Political Work among College Students"]

[Text] In restructuring colleges, to view ideological and political work as a matter beyond reform is apparently incorrect. Reform itself includes the substance of emphasizing ideological and political work. The reason is that only by emphasizing and improving ideological and political work, can the correct direction of reform and the creation of more able and outstanding people under the college's strategic ideological guidance "to work for modernization, the world and the future" be ensured.

I am going to talk about the issue of the improvement of ideological and political work among college students, based upon the situation of my college.

Ideological Work Confronted with New Challenges

Since liberation, the ideological and political work of our college has achieved good results, and includes many good traditions and experiences. However, under the new historical conditions, if the traditional experiences are not being analyzed and new experiences are not being created on the basis of the new situations, ideological and political work will never adapt to the new environment and the new targets.

As a result of the open-door policy, our college is now in an open-door environment with information pouring in which challenges ideological and political work. The teaching staff, workers and students of my college have obtained abundant information from the millions upon millions of books, newspapers and periodicals and materials in Chinese and in foreign languages from returned teachers and students who had studied abroad, from foreign teachers and students in the college and from academic exchanges among scholars from our nation and other nations. The information has brought with it fresh air, but at the same time, dirt and pests have also infiltrated. Cadres like us who engage in ideological and political work do not have many information channels, and they are not unimpeded; there has not been much information, and it is not efficient. The age of some cadres--cadres involved

in the students' ideological and political work--is on the elderly side, and their response is not alert. For instance, Sartre's existentialism, Freudianism, the modern trend of thought in literature and art, etc., have actually been popular among students for a long time; however, some of our cadres know very little about these trends. Few of them have ever read "The Third Tide," "Big Trend," etc., books that relate to the new technology. Thus, it could be put in this way: nowadays, the challenges are between those with scarce information and those with abundant information and between those with obsolete information and those with new information. This is the new situation that confronts the ideological and political work of our college.

Tremendous changes have occurred among students--our work target--as compared with those in the 1950's and 1960's. The conspicuous merit of the present college students is their very intense patriotic passion for promoting China. The majority of youths wish to establish their motherland as the wealthiest, most civilized and most democratic nation in the world. The slogan, "To develop China vigorously," connoting the intense spirit of the times, was introduced by college students. Evidence also showed that 3 years ago, our college students had spontaneously brought up and launched a highly effective patriotic educational activity. Naturally, students will sometimes grumble about the vicious prevailing practices of the party. They always compare our nation with other developed nations and like to talk about things like "freedom," "the accomplishment of individual value," etc. An analysis of this is needed; their impatience, the youths' characteristic of preferring the extreme and the new terminology should be understood, and their essential positive attributes should be discovered. Another merit of contemporary college students is their active thinking: they have the courage to think and create. They draw lessons from the historical experiences gained by revolutionaries of the older generation who brought order out of chaos, and they are educated under the correct lines to be practical and realistic and liberated in thinking. Therefore, they are less confined and less superstitious; they are willing to ponder independently and they have a realistic spirit. Usually, it is found that they are more concerned about reform and the reform of new technology and are more creative than our cadre teachers. However, some of our comrades usually like to judge the college students of the new generation by the old standards, accusing them and paying no attention to their principal characteristics and positive attributes. In their work, most of them pessimistically "take precautions" and "oppress." Few will guide and stimulate the students in a positive way, and as a result, the effect has not been good.

Tentative Plan for Reforming the Students' Ideological and Political Work

The above-mentioned situation leads us to believe that it is necessary to reform our ideological and political work toward college students. In order to reform, it is first necessary to straighten the ideology of guidance of some of our political work cadres. Overall, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge concerning the new situation arising from the construction of our nation's four modernizations and to have a correct understanding and appraisal of the contemporary college students' ideological

state. At the same time, based upon the need to raise constructive persons who are red as well as specialized, our working methods have to be reformed. Besides the necessary indoctrination, guidance has to be emphasized.

Concerning the improvement of the overall content and methods of students' ideological and political work, I have the following tentative ideas:

First, it is necessary to reform the system of ideological and political work and to form a huge system of multi-layered ideological and political work, ranging from the party, organizations and labor unions to the educational administrations and logistics departments and from the political work staffs to the vast number of teachers. It is necessary to alter the political work staff's present situation, that is, "fighting in isolation." At the level of the college, in addition to the department of the party committee being in charge of political and ideological work in college administration, there should be a vice president who is responsible for the students' ideological and political education, and a relevant department should be established. At the level of the department, student work groups should be set up. Through the strengthened guidance system, the situation of having two separate departments--a political work department and a department of administration--in student work should be changed gradually. It is particularly necessary to encourage teachers who teach as well as cultivate. In the history department of my college, a "tutorial system" was tried out one year, and fair results were achieved. The so-called "tutorial system" is to employ experienced teachers, adopting a ratio of one teacher to several students, which in the areas of specialized studies and ideology and politics coordinates with political instructors and class teachers in instructing students. Practice has proved that this system is beneficial in maintaining close ties between teachers and students, mastering the students' ideological trends in time and conducting more thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work.

Second, the teaching of the course on Marxism-Leninism should be improved. The course on Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical basis and major means of the college's ideological and political work, and it cannot be treated like an ordinary course. The present major problem that awaits solution is to relate theory to reality so that this course will be absorbing, appealing, and convincing to the students. Consequently, reform has to take place, ranging from the curriculum and the content of teaching to the teaching method and method of assessment. We plan to expand the course of party history to the history of revolutionary China so that the students can understand the cause and the law of development of China's revolutions and can understand the historical merits and achievements under which victory was obtained by the people under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party. Political economy, on the premise of explaining the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism in detail, has to expand to include a section of socialism and increase the number of new chapters reflecting present problems in economic construction. In order to change the present situation in which teaching has broken away from reality, we must positively create conditions to conduct social investigations for teachers teaching courses on Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, they are requested to attend classes regularly

in order to participate in the students' political study or become part-time teachers so that they can have a better understanding of their teaching objectives.

Third, ideological and political work has to overcome formalism and stress practical results. First, changes must be made in the weekly political studies. In order to change the extremely narrow content of political studies and the situation whereby students are not attracted, we should determine that content which will help teachers and students devote themselves to the four modernizations. The form of learning is not restricted: handing in reports; promoting discussions; conducting talks, visits, interviews and social surveys; watching movies and television which have educational significance; etc., can be adopted. In addition, in order to strengthen this aim, the party committee only fixes a certain period for required study. "Arbitrary uniformity" and a uniform model will no longer be undertaken, thus leaving an area in which every unit can create and undergo experiences. Under the situation of the daily modernized media in communications, the means of ideological and political education have to be modernized. Besides doing a good job with the college journals, the vision of teachers and students can be enlarged and knowledge can be increased via modern mass media such as broadcasts, television, etc.

Finally, a political work contingent formed by top students has to be set up so as to adapt to the needs of modern times. If this assignment cannot be accomplished, the reform of ideological and political work is no more than idle talk. Lately, our party committee has laid down seven regulations to strengthen the establishment of the student political work contingent. In order to bring these regulations into practice, two links have to be stressed: first, the contingent has to be stabilized. Because of that, in the areas of title of post and pay, the political work staff should not be below that of teachers at the same level. Second, training has to be improved. Through methods such as training assemblies, specialized second-degree study in ideological and political education, attendance at party colleges, etc., the political quality, intellectual stature and working capability of the political work staff can be considerably enhanced.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS NEW EDITION OF LENIN'S WORKS

HK051451 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin: "An Important Item of Capital Construction on the Theoretical Front"]

[Text] In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's resolution, the first four volumes of the second edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" has been compiled and translated by the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin of the CPC Central Committee. Published by the People's Publishing House, they will be available all over our country from National Day onward. Another eight volumes of Lenin's works, written after 1917, will be published ahead of schedule next year. The rest of the entire collected works will be off the press by 1990.

The publication of the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" is an important event in our party's theoretical construction work. Marxism-Leninism embodies the scientific world outlook and is the guide to our party's action. It is a basic piece of experience that the integration of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the specific reality of China has enabled the CPC to achieve success in revolution and construction. In the current historical period, we must be similarly guided by Marxism-Leninism in building a modern socialist country. The publication of the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" is of enormous significance to studying and propagating basic Marxist-Leninist principles, to raising the theoretical and political standards among the vast numbers of party members and cadres, to freeing our minds from old ideas, and to creating a new situation in socialist construction.

The New Edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" is Compiled by Our Country and Assumes a Completely New Look

The new 60-volume edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" contained about 26 million characters and is divided into three parts: writings, correspondence, and notes. Compared with the first edition, it has 21 more volumes and the content has increased by 60 percent. The first edition contains nearly 4,000 pieces of writing by Lenin, while the new edition contains about 6,000 more, that is, a total of nearly 10,000. The new edition is based on the fifth Russian edition and in its compilation, many works of Lenin which

the USSR published more recently, are included. Therefore, in contemporary times, it will be the set of "Collected Works of Lenin" with the richest content.

The compilation of the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" differs greatly from that of the first. Because of the large volume of newly-included writings, the dates assigned to many original writings are revised, so that there are considerable changes in both the order of writings and the division of works into volumes. Those titles which were added to Lenin's works by the editors of the Russian edition and which are not very appropriate have been altered or replaced by us. In the majority of the volumes of the new edition, "appendixes" are added which include outlines, drafts, and main points written by Lenin as well as a small amount of literature on Lenin's works and activities, which are helpful to studying Lenin's ideology.

The translation of the first edition was not satisfactorily done and a steady standard could hardly be maintained. Certain subsequently published offprints, corpuses, and collected writings on specific topics taken from Lenin's works as well as the "Selected Works of Lenin" contain many alterations in rendition, causing confusion in reading or quotation. The renditions in the new edition, part of them being new renditions, are carefully checked against the most recent edition in the original language; renditions of some passages and phrases which were left out in the older editions in the original language are added; and erroneous renditions are corrected. Thus, efforts have been made to achieve greater accuracy. In the new edition, many alterations of the renditions in the first edition are made. For example, in Volume 1, nearly 100 substantial alterations affecting the interpretation of Lenin's works have been made. Other alterations are too numerous to count. The new renditions are more accurate, comprehensible, and fluent. In future, the new edition will be referred to in studying and quoting Lenin's works.

The new edition contains many items of complete and accurate reference materials which facilitate theoretical work and understanding of the original text. The preface to each volume outlines the historical background and main content of the volume. The explanatory notes for furnishing information at the end of each volume more than double those in the first edition. Many of these notes include information difficult to obtain. The chronological table in each volume shows those major theories and practical activities of Lenin which are related to the content of the volume; the amount of this kind of information is over 300 percent as much as that contained in the first edition. A biographical index and an index of writings have been added in the new edition. The biographical index contains over 5,000 items, each with a brief biography of the personality concerned. The index of writings lists over 650 books, journals, and works which Lenin annotated or commented on and over 16,000 pieces of writing and sources of information which Lenin quoted or mentioned.

Another new feature in the new edition is some valuable illustrations showing those renditions of Lenin's works which were published in our country in earlier times, such as the article "The War in China" translated by Comrade

Ren Bishi in 1924, and the rendition of "The State and Revolution" which appeared in 1927 in the "Revolution" supplement (the name of which was inscribed by Comrade Zhou Enlai) of the "Lingdong Minguo Ribao" of Shantou. Past editions of classical works never contained such illustrations. The binding and layout of the new edition also gives a fresh and pleasant impression by virtue of the intensely Chinese style. The design of the format also represents a great improvement over the first edition.

To sum up, the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" is new in both form and content. The new edition fully incorporates the content and merits of the fifth Russian edition and shows unique characteristics in the areas of editing, treatment, compilation of materials, and even binding, layout, and design of format. This is the first time our country has edited the collected works of a classical writer by itself, and shortcomings are unavoidable. However, the publication of the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" does after all show that our country has made a big advance in editing and publishing classical Marxist-Leninist works.

The Publication of the New Edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" Helps Create a More Favorable Condition for Studying and Doing Research on Marxism-Leninism

Our party has always paid great attention to propagating and studying Marxism-Leninism. Shortly after the birth of the CPC in 1921, our party began to organize the compilation and translation of Marx' and Lenin's works and to publish in a planned way the "Collected Works of Marx" and the "Collected Works of Lenin." Under the difficult conditions of the second civil war, by every possible means, overt or covert, our party translated and published over 40 major works of Lenin. During the war of resistance against Japan, the CPC Central Committee adopted a resolution on an in-depth study of Marxist-Leninist theory on an extensive scale by the whole party, and the "Selected Works of Lenin" and a number of offprints were published in Yanan. In the 1942 campaign for rectifying the whole party's work, the CPC Central Committee prescribed two books for the whole party to read, namely, "Two Strategies of the Socialist Democratic Party in the Democratic Revolution" and "'Left-wing' Communism: An Infantile Disorder." During the liberation war period, Comrade Mao Zedong instructed all cadres of our party to study Chapter 2 of "'Left-wing' Communism: An Infantile Disorder." Later, the CPC Central Committee prescribed 13 works of Marx and Lenin as essential readings for all cadres. After the founding of the PRC, the translation and publication of classical Marxist-Leninist works developed vigorously, and this played a very important role in raising the standard of Marxism-Leninism among the vast numbers of cadres and in promoting our country's socialist construction.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Marxism-Leninism was distorted, tampered with, and disintegrated beyond recognition by the counterrevolutionary clique headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. After smashing the "gang of four," our party brought order out of chaos and enabled Marxism-Leninism to reappear in its true colors as a scientific theory. The CPC Central Committee appealed to the whole party to resume studying and required the vast numbers of cadres

to more satisfactorily master Marxism-Leninism and to upgrade their own theoretical standard and their competence in policy matters. The publication of the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" will help create a more favorable condition for the Chinese people to study and do research on Lenin's ideology and to master the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, and will help create a relatively reliable basis for propagating and providing theoretical education in Marxism-Leninism. This is an important item of basic construction work on the theoretical front.

The "Collected Works of Lenin" is an Inexhaustible Source of Ideological Treasures

From the "Collected Works of Lenin" we can see that Lenin was well versed in Marx' theory even when he was still a young man, and that he was good at integrating Marx' theory with the specific reality in Russia. In some of his early works, Lenin clearly and thoroughly explained the Marxist world outlook and skillfully employed Marxist theory to analyze in depth Russia's actual economic and social conditions.

In the practice of exercising leadership over the proletarian revolutionary struggle in Russia, Lenin developed the Marxist ideology on the proletarian political party into a complete theory of the building of the party; he further developed the Marxist theory of uninterrupted revolution and put forth the principle of transformation of the bourgeois democratic revolution into a socialist revolution; and he explained and resolved a series of basic questions concerning the proletarian revolution. He comprehensively analyzed the basic characteristics of imperialism and the contradictions inherent in it; he put forth the scientific thesis that imperialism is the eve of the proletarian revolution; he revealed the law of imbalance in the political and economic development of various capitalist countries; he thus drew the new conclusion that socialism could succeed at first in a minority of countries or even in a single country, and this was an epoch-making contribution to Marxist theory. Lenin led the Russian proletariat to achieve the great victory of the October Revolution, turned the theory of socialism into practice, and summed up in theory the experience of Russia's socialist revolution and construction. He made Marxism advance to a new stage of development. He made great contributions to the development of Marxist theory in the areas of philosophy, political economics, and social sciences.

Lenin's theory of socialism is an even more pertinent guide and reference for, and is thus of great significance to, our country's current socialist modernization. Marx's works contain no ready answers to the question of how to practice socialism. Lenin led the Russian people to carry out a great and unprecedented practice and to explore the socialist road. He thus bequeathed us an invaluable ideological legacy. In the light of the principles of historical materialism, he always grasped the following three basic things: First, the vigorous development of the productive forces; second, proceeding from facts and letting practice be the test of correctness in all cases; and third, relying on the masses of people.

Lenin held that a special situation enabled Russia to be the first country to achieve success in socialist revolution. In Russia, political conditions were ripe for the practice of socialism, but Russia was more backward than many West European countries economically and culturally, though an advanced economic and cultural standard was a necessary condition for the practice of socialism. It was both necessary and possible for Russia to catch up with the advanced capitalist countries economically and culturally, on the basis of the exercise of political power by the workers and peasants. Precisely because of this, Lenin clearly said: "After the proletariat has seized political power, its most essential and most basic interests lie in increasing the quantities of products and greatly enhancing the social productive forces." If this condition was not fulfilled, the success of socialism would have been out of the question. Various measures and policies such as readjusting production relations, improving the superstructure, and developing science and culture, basically aimed to promote economic development and to improve the productive forces so that socialism could be successfully built.

During the socialist construction period, Lenin steadfastly followed the principles of Marx' theory of knowledge, adhering to the viewpoint of putting practice before anything else and being realistic. Shortly after the victory of the October Revolution, he said: "Now, practice is everything; now, we have reached a historical juncture when theory is being transformed into practice, when practice gives vitality to, corrects, and tests the truth of theory." Lenin held that Marxism clearly points out the orientation of our advance, but the specific forms and ways in which socialism should be practiced can only be discovered through the practice of tens of millions of people. Many works in the "Collected Works of Lenin" show that in formulating every policy and in adopting every measure, Lenin always adhered to taking facts that could stand objective tests as the basis; he proceeded from the reality in all cases and promptly corrected without hesitation any policies that had been proved through practice to be incorrect or any plans that were unrealistic.

Lenin greatly respected the pioneering spirit of the masses. He held that the leadership exercised by the party and the state could be realistic only if the masses of people were relied upon. He frequently criticized those "bureaucratic members of the communist party" who were used to airing harmful empty talk or abstract arguments; he required them to go deep into the grass-roots levels, establish links with the masses, know the real situation, and sum up practical experience. He paid great attention to encouraging the broad masses of workers to participate in management, and to developing the wisdom and strength of the masses. He said that socialism should not be built according to commands from above; instead, "vigorous and creative socialism must be created by the masses of people themselves."

Moreover, the practical problems and theoretical problems which arose and which were solved during the few years when Lenin exercised leadership over the Soviet state covered a very wide range of areas and were very rich in content. For example, concerning party building, Lenin paid great attention to the unity, consolidation, and purity of the party after it had become the

party in power; he stressed adhering to the principle of collective ownership within the party; he required party members to rigorously obey party discipline, to establish close links with the masses, and not to seek private gains by virtue of the party's position as the party in power; and he required the party members and cadres to conscientiously learn various skills of economic construction and to be proficient in professional work. Concerning economic construction, he set as a specific goal the attainment of modernization and electrification over the entire national economy, and he stressed the planned and coordinated development of various sectors of production; he drew up and implemented new economic policies to restore agricultural productive forces, to develop the production of commodities, and to develop various forms of state capitalism; he launched the study of advanced science and technology and management methods so that a large contingent of qualified personnel could be built up; and he instituted the system of one director for each of the large enterprises, thus opposing the so-called collective management system with no one assuming responsibility. Concerning science and education, Lenin held that raising the whole nation's educational standard was an important condition for the building and consolidation of socialism; he said that it was a long-term task to transform the spiritual life of society and to enhance the people's ideological consciousness by developing the communist spirit; he stressed the importance of eliminating illiteracy, developing various forms of education, and raising the social status of the peoples' teachers; and he paid great attention to and showed great concern for scientists and technological experts, supporting and encouraging their inventive and creative activities. Concerning the building of the government, Lenin put forth the principle of integrating collective leadership with the assuming of responsibility by individuals; he demanded the streamlining of Soviet organs and the raising of efficiency; he opposed bureaucracy and the dilatory style of work; he paid attention to the training and selecting of qualified personnel and the rigorous inspection and supervision of work; he paid attention to perfecting the legal system; he launched the drawing up of various statutes, laws, and regulations, and demanded their rigorous implementation; and so on.

Lenin's practice in, and his theory of the building of socialism added enormous vitality to the theory of scientific socialism and added great wealth to the treasure-house of Marxist theory. The vast quantities of writings newly included in the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" more fully and concretely reflect the various aspects of Lenin's ideology mentioned above. The vast quantities of newly-included writings of Lenin related to his handling of state affairs, such as draft resolutions, telegrams, correspondence, memos, and so on, concretely and vividly reflect Lenin's style of leadership and methods of work, and reflect the greatness and amiability in his image as the first leader of the first proletarian state and communist party in power. These writings are excellent materials for helping us study Lenin's activities and emulate his lofty ideological style and revolutionary virtues.

Lenin is the most thoroughgoing dialectical materialist. Revolutionary dialectics is the spirit running through the entire "Collected Works of Lenin." Lenin repeatedly used Engel's famous dictum: "Our theory is not dogma but is a guide to action," to teach people, and he required communists to

independently probe into Marx' theory. He adhered to the principle of integrating Marxist theory with reality, continued to analyze and study the new circumstances and new problems arising in practice and to draw theoretical conclusions, and thus developed Marxism. Lenin's scientific attitude toward Marxism is an example for us to follow. We must adopt the same attitude to study and analyze Lenin's works and acquire Lenin's stand, viewpoints, and methods, using them to guide our country's great practice of socialist modernization, to open up the road of Chinese-style socialism, and to continue to promote the development of Marxism-Leninism in the current historical period.

CSO: 4005/073

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HERO OF 'DIVERSIFORM-LEAVED POLAR' REPORT AIDED

HK110415 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 84 p 3

[Report: "Tarim Agricultural University Shows Warm Solicitude for Qian Zongren, Hero of Reportage 'Tear of the Diversiform-leaved Polar'"]

[Text] The CPC committee of the Tarim Agricultural Reclamation University has shown warm solicitude for Qian Zongren, the hero of the reportage "Tears of the Diversiform-leaved Polar," reprinted on page 4 of the 10 September issue of this newspaper, since he began work there.

Having gone through 2 decades of bitterness in the Arksu experimental forestry center, Qian Zongren was finally employed by the Tarim Agricultural Reclamation University in the summer of 1983 owing to the concern and support of the party organization. Over the past year and more since he began work at the university, the university CPC committee has shown solicitude for him in many ways, and four things have been done for him: First, in accordance with his actual standard, he is receiving the treatment accorded to instructors; and he has been assigned to give lectures in advanced mathematics ever since he came to the university last year. Second, early this year he was sent to further his studies at the teaching and research office under the infrastructure department of the Beijing Engineering Institute for a term of 6 months. Third, in accordance with the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the regional government, his wage has been floated one grade upward since July this year; and at the same time, he has been given the allowances for working in the border areas and for intellectuals. In addition, the trade union has given him a monthly allowance of 30 yuan in view of his difficulties in supporting his family. And fourth, they have solved his wife's employment problems; and the school authorities are ready to allot him a flat in the two residential buildings for instructors newly completed. According to Qian Zongren, he has already received hundreds of letters since the publication of "Tears of the Diversiform-leaved Polar." He said that he would work still harder to train more excellent talented people for the motherland.

CSO: 4005/073

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOK ON HEROES

OW150030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0817 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--"The Great Wall on the Southern Frontier" [nan jiang chang cheng 0589 3984 7022 1004], a book on the deeds of heroes during the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam in Laoshan and Zheyinshan at the Yunnan border, will soon be published. Leading comrades of the Central Military Commission have written inscriptions, the preface, and the title for the book. They highly acclaim the commanders and fighters of the border defense units for their bravery in defending the motherland's border areas.

The book vividly and truthfully accords the development of the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam in Laoshan and Zheyinshan, gives an account of the epic and brilliant contributions of nearly 30 combat heroes and models, and warmly eulogizes the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

The inscription by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, reads: "The glory of the PLA, the pride of the motherland." The inscription of Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, reads: "Learn from the heroes, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the battles in Laoshan and Zheyinshan, and expedite the modernization and regularization of the armed forces." The inscription by Hong Xuezhí, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, reads: "Emulate the heroes' noble characters and make even greater contributions to the construction and defense of the motherland!" The title of the book was written by Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and a note calligrapher.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, wrote the book's preface entitled: "The Pride of Young People of This Age," pointing out that "The Great Wall on the Southern Frontier" is a vital teaching aid that should be read by the broad masses of young people in the armed forces and across the country.

The book is edited and published by the General Branch of XINHUA in the Liberation Army, and the BANYUETAN Publishing House.

CSO: 4005/087

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW CIRCULAR ON THEORETICAL STUDY ISSUED

OW161208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Education jointly promulgated "Some Provisions on Strengthening and Improving Education for the Study of Marxist-Leninist Theory in Institutions of Higher Learning." In this connection, they also issued a circular to various localities and the departments concerned.

The "Provisions" said: In order to ensure education will serve modernization, serve the world, and serve the needs of the future, it is necessary to reform the current curriculum and teaching materials. In carrying out this reform, we must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, improve curricula and teaching materials by a scientific approach and realistically, turn Marxist theory into students' true ideological weapon in understanding the world and changing it, and help them foster a proletarian world outlook. To make education on Marxist-Leninist theory even more realistic, we are now prepared to add a course on "Basic Issues on Socialist Construction in China" in various institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

It is essential to conduct strict checkups and institute an examination system. Checkups and examinations are mainly used to measure how well students understand the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and how well they can use these theories to analyze issues. They do not serve to check the students' memory. The results from the study of Marxist-Leninist theory are one of the major factors to determine whether a student should be promoted to the next grade or to graduate. In recruiting new students (including postgraduate students) and awarding academic degrees, no unit or individual is allowed to lower the standard of the Marxist-Leninist courses.

The "Provisions" stressed the need to build a strong contingent of teachers for the teaching of Marxist-Leninist courses, and to improve their political treatment and work conditions.

The "Provisions" said in conclusion: The propaganda departments (or departments of science and education) and the education departments (bureaus) of the party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the administration of the central government as well as the education bureaus of various ministries and commissions under the State Council must strengthen their leadership over school education in Marxist-Leninist theory. Someone must be put in charge of this work.

CSO: 4005/087

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON ASSIGNMENT OF 1984 POSTGRADUATES

HK050516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 3

[Report: "State Council Approves 1984 Plan for Assignment of Postgraduate Students"]

[Text] Recently, the State Council approved the report on questions concerning the assignment of postgraduate students throughout the country in 1984 and the plan for assignment by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education. This report and the plan were reprinted and distributed by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education to various provinces, municipalities, and regions for implementation.

The total number of graduated postgraduate students throughout the country in 1984 is over 11,000. Among them, more than 8,000 students have been assigned to work in central departments, institutions and enterprises under these departments, and PLA units. Over 2,000 have been assigned to work in provinces, regions, and municipalities. About 70 percent of the graduated postgraduate students have been sent to strengthen the teacher contingents of institutes of higher learning.

The "report" demands that the assignment of this year's postgraduate students strictly follow the assignment plan approved by the State Council. On no account should units concerned refuse to implement such plan or attempt to alter it. This is to ensure the number of students assigned to key construction units and remote and border areas.

The "report" says that the method of "the supplier meeting the employer" was adopted in working out the plan for the assignment of this year's postgraduate students. Practice has shown that there are still shortcomings in assignments, such as slightly too many students being retained by training units, insufficient exchange of students between departments and between training units, too few students assigned to power and communications departments and remote and border provinces and autonomous regions. These problems show that there are still drawbacks in the assignment system which needs reforming. Planned guidance should also be strengthened in adopting on a trial basis the method of "the supplier meeting the employer" in assignment work.

At present, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education are summing up experiences in assignment work over the past few years, and on this basis and in the spirit of reform they will study and make a plan for the assignment of postgraduate students in 1985.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG STUDENTS ANALYZED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Li Yiru [2621 1942 1172], Tao Zuwei [7118 4371 0251] and Yu Zheng [0060 2973]: "On Ideological Characteristics of Middle School Students in the New Period"]

[Text] In this new historical period, many new changes in the targets of our education have in fact taken place along with the development of the objective conditions. In order to strengthen and improve moral education in schools, we have to start from making a scientific analysis of the students' ideological characteristics and from grasping the trend and the pattern of their ideological change.

After entering middle school, students start to bid farewell to their childhood, to make the first step ~~step~~ toward their youth and to make choices on three important issues including their political direction, path in life (i.e. entering a higher school and obtaining employment) and formulation of ties of friendship with others. Under the complicated and realistic circumstances during a period of great change in society, it is relatively difficult for these teenagers to make a choice which has a bearing on the future throughout their life because they are not really mature nor are they really independent and because they have only a very meager knowledge of life and know little about the world. Therefore, both subjectively and objectively they are bound to meet with many new difficulties.

1. At the middle school stage, the youngsters are faced with the question of how to understand the realistic society and how to correctly choose a political direction of their own which is of fundamental importance.

Starting from the first day in junior middle school, students become more interested in the realistic social environment in which they live in along with their physical and mental growth and development as well as the gradual accumulation of knowledge. They are aware of and pay attention to the various novel phenomena and thereby engender the desire to probe into society. They are fond of expressing their personal viewpoints among their companions of the same age and making both positive and negative comments on questions surrounding our daily life like adults do. It is under these circumstances

and in the course of exploration, observation and thinking that the young people gradually become able to recognize society, understand society and mould their own political attitude into shape so as to lay a foundation of belief and ideal.

While pondering over and exploring into the various phenomena in society, students have always centered on the crucial question of whether socialism or capitalism is better. In the 1950's, relatively speaking, it was a bit easier for the youngsters to make a choice of this kind of political direction because at that time the youngsters were personally more or less experienced in the contrast between the new and the old societies. At that time, the accomplishments of the socialist revolution and the socialist construction came clearly into view. The party's workstyle and the general mood were fine. Basically there was no obstacle whatsoever to prevent the youngsters from receiving good socialist education. However, in this new historical period of great change, they are faced with many complicated new situations. Similar to the middle school students of the 1950's, they are nurtured by the sunshine of the party while growing up, receive socialist education ever since their childhood and cherish the glorious future of communism. In this respect, they are the same as the middle school students in the 1950's. The difference is that, because they have experienced the 10-year frightful turmoil and are presently in an open environment, they see many complicated phenomena and malpractices which need to be resolved immediately. They also are aware of some superficial phenomena of the Western capitalist world. Consequently, many perplexed questions start to emerge in their minds. The youngsters are not mature in all aspects. Their characteristics of understanding are always inclined to be dependent upon their own fragmentary perceptual impressions to appraise the virtues and defects in society, to look upon problems in a rather limited and onesided way and to be easily affected by some trends of thought in society and by discussions among family members. Their understandings of society have always been unstable and changeable. In appraising social problems, they sometimes appear to be progressive and sometimes go to extremes so as to lag behind, sometimes affirmative and sometimes negative, sometimes soberminded and sometimes muddleheaded. In dealing with these contradictions, if we conscientiously pay close attention to effectively imbuing them with the basic Marxist theories in order to give them a theoretical weapon to understand society and purposely organize them to experience the realities of life in society so as to know the changes brought about by the various policies adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they will definitely recognize the superior features of socialism and gradually foster their conviction in the revolution through their own comparison and appraisal. If education in socialism is weak at the middle school stage, it is also possible that they will be influenced by certain erroneous viewpoints and trends of thought in society consciously or unconsciously in their blind exploration with only a smattering of knowledge. As a result, they will feel puzzled by the socialist system and the science of communism and thereby be unable to lay a solid foundation of political ideology or even make a wrong choice in their own political direction.

2. The middle school stage is the most crucial period at which the youngsters think further of the meaning of life and shape up their outlook on life. Each and every student is faced with an important choice in his path in life.

Beginning from around 14 years of age, the youngsters start to show interest in exploring the meaning of life. They are longing for growing up quickly to become a useful person in society and looking forward to a happy life in the future. After entering the 3d year in junior middle school, they are approaching day by day the time to make a choice between entering a higher school or taking up an occupation. Their concern about their future and their exploration of the meaning of life naturally are bound to be raised to a more important position.

In making a choice as to what path to take in life, the problems which the youngsters are faced with are, in the final analysis, centered on the contradiction between collectivism and individualism. The expectations of the party, the demands in society, the education conducted in schools and the guidance given by fine examples have all enabled them to foster patriotism, to have the dedication to serve their country, to subordinate their personal interests to the needs of the party and the people and to choose a revolutionary path in life with serving the people wholeheartedly as the sole purpose in accordance with the direction of communism. On the other hand, the penetration and impact of the various old ideas of the exploiting class and the various foreign capitalist ideologies have served to spread the abstract "value of human life" and "rational individualism" among them through various channels in pursuance of the substantial philosophy of the sordid merchants, or to instigate them to practice "self-planning" by using money, position and personal fame and gain as baits in order to realize the "emancipation of individuality" and thus lead them to a road of "self-struggle" regardless of the needs of the party and the people.

As far as middle school students of the 1950's are concerned, the choice of what path to take in life was not difficult for them to make because the condition of our national economy at that time was thriving and the youngsters were in a better position to solve their immediate and vital problems of either entering a higher school or obtaining employment. Therefore, there was no fear of having serious consequences. However, as we are today in the course of a great historical change, middle school students must overcome more difficulties in making a choice of what path to take in life and in realizing personal ideals. Therefore, the issue has become more complicated. The aftermath of the 10-year turmoil, the disastrous effect of the unchecked growth of the population, the inadaptability of our work and so forth have become increasingly obvious to us. As a result, the masses of the youngsters are faced with difficulties of one kind or another in trying to enter a higher school or in obtaining employment. In a new era in which people advocate science and technology, the state in its policy on cadres pays more attention to having them better educated and professionally more competent. Under such circumstances, more

middle school students are eager to pursue studies in universities. However, in fact, there are not many who can be admitted to universities and it is also not very easy to obtain desired employment. Many people, therefore, have to wait for a certain period of time for a job, or otherwise they have to find ways to obtain jobs by themselves or to create self-employment opportunities. Under such circumstances, entering universities has, in a period of time, become the most attractive craze in general course middle schools. Whether a student can enter a higher school or not has forcefully divided middle school students into two groups. A portion of the students who are the so-called "hopefuls" bury themselves in books and are determined to pursue studies in universities. They almost find no time to engage in necessary social activities or to participate in physical training through labor. Therefore, it is easy for them to neglect both political activities and the role the collectives play, nor can they clearly understand that the party's cultivation and education have an important bearing on fostering individuals into talented people. They also are easy to be influenced by the various kinds of erroneous outlook on life such as "self-planning," "self-struggle," "rational individualism" and so forth. The others are the so-called "hopeless ones" who are not interested in learning and lack confidence in their own future. They are easy to be influenced by such erroneous thoughts and outlook of life as trusting in luck, taking a passive attitude and doing nothing, pursuing material benefits and so forth. As a result, in the choice of the road to take in life, this or that deviations and problems have emerged.

In view that middle school students are young and not mature, in making a choice of the road to take in life, like in making a choice of political direction, are unstable and changeable. In the choice the middle school students make, two different kinds of possibilities also exist. If we, in the light of their concrete contradictions, make a distinction between different ages and different features of individualities to conscientiously strengthen education in the revolutionary outlook on life so as to help them thoroughly understand the state of our country, understand the Marxist scientific philosophy dealing with human value and the meaning of human life, understand that in order to realize our ideals and aspirations, arduous struggles are necessary and that their immediate interests are identical to the interests of the collectives so that a group of revolutionary examples can truly be set up in their eyes, the youngsters are bound to enthusiastically make a correct choice of the road to take in life in accordance with the expectations of the party and the people so as to lay a solid foundation for acquiring a revolutionary outlook on life. At the same time, along with the quick turn for the better in the situation of our economy, more opportunities are now available for the youngsters to be admitted to universities and to obtain employment and still better conditions may also be created for us to conduct this kind of education. If we overlook education in this aspect and fail to guide them in time, the youngsters are also easy to be influenced and eroded unconsciously by the erroneous outlook on life of one kind or another or they may even move towards the wrong path of life.

3. Middle school students are fond of associating with others and they value friendship. They have a particular demand for friendship. Therefore, to make a choice in building ties of friendship has become another matter faced by middle school students which must not be ignored.

The demand of middle school students for building ties of friendship exceeds that of people of any other age. They are pure, enthusiastic and sincere. Friendship which has been established during the middle school days may always be remembered throughout one's life. During the course of acquisition of knowledge, exploration of society and of thinking about human life as well as in associating with others, middle school students have engendered many ideas and personal experiences which have given rise to their desires for telling others the truth, for having a heart-to-heart talk and for seeking advice on knotty problems. However, owing to the psychological features during the period of puberty, they are not willing to tell others casually what is in the bottom of their hearts. For this reason, they are in need of intimate friends.

Noticeable selectivity has been shown in middle school students' association with others. The criterion for selecting friends is restricted by their own ideological and moral standards. The youngsters of the contemporary era have been living in the socialist society since their childhood. They are much in the thoughts of the comradely love between man and man in the socialist society and they feel the warmth of that. At the same time, they have also heard and seen many relationships which have been wrecked by the "gang of four" or the relationships between man and man which are abnormal. For instance, there are those evil trends such as depending on each other for mutual help, each using the other for his own ends, ganging up to form alliances and practicing factionalism. These pernicious influences are very much erosive to the youngsters. Certain students are thus not able to understand that correct friendship is built on common ideals and aspirations or they may even mistakenly equate friendship with feudal brotherhood to give unprincipled protection to the shortcomings and mistakes of their friends in order to safeguard the interests of small groups.

In view that middle school students are young and not mature, they seem to be unstable and changeable in associating with others. We must fully understand their demands for friendship and help them make a clear distinction between two kinds of friendship and associate with others in a correct way. We must strengthen our leadership so that their friendly sentiments may become the foundation for building the comradely friendship and fostering the collective sense of honor. If we overlook this problem, some students may be adversely influenced because of their associations with the wrong people. Consequently, they may believe in brotherhood and go astray or even move towards the wrong path to gang up and commit crimes in violation of the law.

Besides, owing to the fact that their genital organs start to gradually mature at the age of puberty and their sense of sexual gratification has begun to develop, the youngsters begin to have a feeling of love towards the opposite sex and to yearn for sexual love. A handful of students appear to be falling in love early. In recent years, along with the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, the penetration of some

Western culture and ways of life, the improvement of the material standard of living and the moving up of the time of physiological maturity of the youngsters, the phenomenon of early love is presently tending to develop. This is a problem worth our attention which is more difficult for us to deal with. Only when we can conduct education in time, guide them correctly and do whatever we can to ensure that moral maturity of students comes earlier than their physiological maturity, can we then effectively avoid problems of this kind to happen frequently.

To sum up the above, it can be seen that middle school students in making a choice of political direction, of the path of life and of building ties of friendship with others, a complicated changeability has been constituted in their ideological understanding because of the cross influences and restrictions of the various subjective as well as objective contradictions. So far as middle school students are concerned, a convincing sample demonstration, a meaningful collective activity, a visit or a social study, an actual physical training through labor, an infectious literary and artistic work, an unforgettable talk on ethics, an intimate friend and a success achieved in study or in work may all stir up their emotional waves, arouse them to pursue and cherish perfection and encourage them to perform in a lofty manner which people are happy to see. However, this does not always remain stable, nor does it last long. On the contrary, if they have read a harmful book, have built ties of friendship with an evildoer, have accepted an erroneous trend of thought or have experienced a serious setback, they also may suddenly take a passive attitude and feel depressed, or they may even take some unhealthy actions without thinking them over in advance. This complicated changeability makes it difficult for the educators to understand and figure out what they intend to do. A slight carelessness may easily cause us to make erroneous judgement and mistakes in our work. We must therefore, carry out intensive investigations on changes of students' ideologies, provide them with prompt guidance, catch hold of the key problems and help them make correct choices.

After making a preliminary analysis of the characteristics of ideological contradictions of middle school students in the new period, we now have some understanding and enlightenment as follows:

1. Educators must fully understand and appraise the complexity and diversity of ideology peculiar to the youngsters in the course of a great historical change. We must use the points of view of both historical materialism and dialectical materialism to analyze both subjective and objective causes which form the ideology of middle school students, carefully look into the development and changes of their inner contradictions and proceed from actual conditions to study and probe the pattern of their ideological development. To understand and act on the basis of subjectivism, metaphysics and of affirming or negating everything are all harmful to them, so are oversimplification and acting like adults.

2. The thinking of middle school students is in the process of development, change and formation of which the main current is to enthusiastically make progress. Therefore, middle school students have a great plasticity. The middle school stage is in the most effective age range in education. We must, on this basic point, establish our confidence in educational work and do away with such negative thoughts as attempting nothing and accomplishing nothing or being incapable of action.

3. In conducting effective political, ideological and moral education for middle school students, we cannot break away from the concrete ideological contradictions of students in such aspects as making choices of political directions, of the path of life and of establishing ties of friendship and associating with others. In making important choices in these three aspects, the contradictions and struggles between the proletarian class and the capitalist class, between collectivism and individualism and between two different kinds of ideology and world outlook exist. Educators must be soberminded, have a clear-cut stand and adopt correct methods in order to help students lay a solid political and ideological foundation at the middle school stage. We must take the initiative to win strong support and coordination from society and families so as to bring their subjective initiative into play in the unified administration.

4. If we try to understand and study the characteristics of middle school students' ideology from an overall point of view, we can seize only the generality. Because there are differences between environmental conditions, personal characteristics, knowledge base, moral standard and the extend of efforts made by each individual, this or that disparities also exist between each and every student. For this reason, when we conduct ideological and moral education, we must follow the correct line of proceeding from actual conditions so that we can suit measures to a particular person and guide actions according to circumstances. Only by using a particular key to unlock a particular lock can the inner world of students be revealed and the communist education be made accessible to the hearts of students.

9560

CSO: 4005/831

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYNOPSIS OF 'SONG OF CHINESE REVOLUTION'

OW281150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--Following is a synopsis of the musical spectacular "Song of the Chinese Revolution," which has its premiere here tonight:

Prelude

Curtains open to the chiming of ancient bells. Backdrop is the Great Wall. The whole stage is covered with young people dancing to the "Song of the Dawn."

Curtains--in the shape of an impressive bas-relief--close to show the fall and sacrifices of the revolutionary martyrs.

Act 1: 1919-1921, from "May 4th movement to birth of Chinese Communist Party

Scene 1: China suffering

--invasion by imperialist allied forces,

--burning of the palace Yuanmingyuan,

--China's humiliation at the signing of forced treaties betraying national interests,

--struggle and search for national salvation.

Scene 2: May 4th Movement, 1919

--Sun Yat-sen's 1911 Revolution that ended the feudal dynasties but was unable to change the semi-colonial, semi-feudal status of old China,

--Russian October Revolution and dissemination of Marxism, with a portrait of Lenin in speech projected on backdrop,

--Beijing students' demonstration.

Scene 3: Birth of Chinese Communist Party

--pioneer Chinese communists Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu,

--boat on South Lake in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province, where the CPC's First National Congress was held,

--party emblem, hammer and sickle.

Act 2: 1926-1934--from northern expedition to Jinggang Mountains

Scene 1: Bugle call of northern expedition

--Sun Yat-sen, forerunner of China's democratic revolution, in the company of Li Dazhao, a Chinese Marxist pioneer, at the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang,

--victories of northern expedition,

--celebrations on Kuomintang-communist cooperation.

Scene 2: April 12, 1927, treachery

--Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary act, killing communists and progressives,

--martyrdom.

Scene 3: Nanchang Uprising

--August 1, 1927, Zhou Enlai, Ye Ting, He Long and Zhu De led the Nanchang armed uprising against Kuomintang reactionaries.

Scene 4: Joining forces at Jinggang Mountains

--Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Chen Yi joined forces at the Jinggang Mountains, the first revolutionary base established after the autumn harvest uprising led by Mao.

Act 3: Long March (1934-1935) to war of liberation (1946-1949)

Scene 1: Long March

--Red Army in advance, the struggle and sacrifice.

Scene 2: guerrilla warfare

--Japanese atrocities,

--guerrillas in action.

Scene 3: 7th Party Congress in Yanan (1945)

--Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Ren Bishi with joyful masses in celebration.

Scene 4: War of Liberation

--War of Liberation started,

--national united front under Communist Party leadership,

--People's Liberation Army crossing Yangtze and seizing Nanjing, the Kuomintang capital.

Act 4: Birth of People's Republic of China (1949) to crushing of "gang of four" (1976)

Scene 1: Founding ceremony at Tiananmen, Beijing, on the birth of People's Republic

--Mao Zedong proclaiming: "The Chinese people have now stood up!"

--national anthem played and national flag hoisted,

--Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Soong Ching Ling, Dong Biwu, Li Jishen, Zhang Lan, Shen Junru, Lin Boqu, Guo Moruo, Chen Shutong,

--dances of 56 nationalities from across China.

Scene 2: Ode to Motherland

--great achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

Scene 3: Downfall of "gang of four"

--disaster of the 10-year chaos (1966-1976),

--image of woman communist Zhang Zhixin, executed for open opposition to "gang of four,"

--Tiananmen Square on April 5, 1976, mass mourning of Zhou Enlai's death,

--a sea of white blossoms resisting a storm.

Act 5: 1978-1982, from 3d Plenary Session of 11th Communist Party Central Committee to 12th Party Congress

Scene 1: Huge slogan: "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts and Unite as One to Forge Ahead" at 3d Plenary Session of 11th Communist Party Central Committee.

Scene 2: Spring comes back to our land, green fields, rural China in advance.

Scene 3: Song of the Builders, Taming of Yangtze River, the giant Gezhouba water control project.

Scene 4: Dream of the scientists comes true.

Scene 5: Exploring China's rich oil resources.

Scene 6: People's Liberation Army, A great wall of national defense

Scene 7: Happy children around a Statue of the young soldier Lei Feng, who wholeheartedly served the people.

Epilogue

Chorus singing: "March to a Brilliant Future."

Dance of all nationalities of China.

On the backdrop are portraits of Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen taken at 12th Party Congress.

CSO: 4000/7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ULANHU WRITES TO MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE JOURNALS

SK180151 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 October, the Nei Monggol Language Committee and the Nei Monggol Academy of Social Sciences held a forum to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of MENGGU YUWEN [MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE] and MENGGU YUYAN WENXUE [MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE]. Attending were Mongolian language workers in Hohhot and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of the PRC, wrote an inscription for the 30th publication anniversary of these two journals: "Develop Mongolian Language and Literature and Promote the Spiritual Civilization of the Motherland."

Regional leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Batubagen, and Wang Duo, also wrote inscriptions to extend congratulations. Luobusang, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, was also invited to write an inscription.

The progenitor of MENGGU YUWEN and MENGGU YUYAN WENXUE was MENGGU YUWEN founded by the regional Mongolian Language Research Society in July 1954. Due to the erroneous leftist influence, publication was suspended in September 1960. After the smashing of the gang of four, with the guidance of the correct line set forth at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, publication resumed in 1980 and MENGGU YUWEN and MENGGU YUYAN WENXUE were published. Laying emphasis on different areas in their contents and tasks, these two journals have made contributions to the publicity and implementation of the party's policy on languages of minority nationalities, the promotion of the standardization and development of the Mongolian language, and the academic exchanges in Mongolian language. They have won the support and praise of the masses of readers.

CSO: 4005/087

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF MAO INSCRIPTIONS--Mao Zedong's selected handwritten inscriptions and classical poems compiled by the Central Archives will be available to readers in the near future. "Selections of Mao Zedong's Handwritten Inscriptions" consists of 163 important inscriptions written by Comrade Mao Zedong between 1938 and 1965, most of which have not been published before. "Selections of Mao Zedong's Handwritten Classical Poems" consists of 117 fragments of poems and prose about famous ancient Chinese poets written by Comrade Mao Zedong at his leisure during the 1950's and 1960's. These two books reflect Comrade Mao Zedong's grand political ambitions and noble values in his struggle for the magnificent cause of communism; they also show he was well versed in Chinese classical literature and calligraphy. Central leading comrades have shown great concern for the compilation and publishing of these two books. Comrades Chen Yun and Deng Yingchao each have written the titles for one of these books. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/087

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN FAMILY PLANNING

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Miao Wenjun [5379 2429 0913]: "Family Planning Achieves Successes in Our Province"]

[Text] In the past decade, particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, under the guidance of the party committees and governments at various levels, the work of family planning in our province has made progress. With the death rate of the population stabilized at around 7 per 1,000, the birth rate of the province's total population dropped from 35 per 1,000 in 1973 to 17.31 per 1,000 in 1983; the natural growth of the population dropped from 26.41 per 1,000 in 1973 to 14.38 per 1,000 in 1983. (Data were based on random sampling.) The multiple fertility rate of the whole province dropped from 42.8 percent in 1979 to 28.6 percent in 1983. From 1974 to 1983, the total number of births decreased by 1.85 million.

Following the work of family planning which has been started throughout the whole province and in towns and villages, the masses have gradually realized that to give birth to their offspring under planning is a good deed which benefits the nation's four modernizations and the happiness of the family. Family planning has gradually become an honorable and prevalent practice of the society. Fewer children and eugenics have gradually become a conscious demand of every household. An increasing number of units and individuals have shown concern and support for family planning.

The party committees and governments at various levels have greatly strengthened guidance in family planning services. The party's general and specific policies for family planning are being implemented. All prefectures and units arrange the implementation of this fundamental state policy and the plan of population control as an important part of the agenda of guidance. From the higher levels to the grass roots, specialized administrative bodies have been extensively established and strengthened, the staff has been strengthened, a leading backbone has been added and assigned and, preliminarily, a key contingent has been formed. Cadres at various levels, in establishing a system of personal responsibility, uphold the handling of the "two types of production" well. Both systems of personal responsibility have to be carried out: emphasis is put on economic construction as well as family planning so that the economy and population will be well coordinated day by day and

will progress under planning. Thus, there has emerged a group of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in all localities which advocate "upward production, downward population." There were 205,000 married couples, pending their fertility-age period, who bore only one child and have obtained the certificate of bearing a single child.

All localities, in carrying out the party's general and specific policies for family planning, have directed their efforts toward and have stressed education on the basis of the principle of doing things with emphasis and effectiveness, categorical guidance and fairness and rationality. The education in demographic theory and general and specific policies has been launched among cadres and the masses. Married couples, pending their fertility-age period, are being educated about scientific birth control. In the rural areas, farms and enterprise units, calculations of the population, grain food, cultivated land, education and welfare accounts have been started at each level. Population control is closely integrated with economic development, universal education and industrious labor that leads to wealth so that the consciousness of practicing family planning on the part of a great number of cadres and the masses is stimulated. At the same time, in adhering to the principle of controlling the population efficiently as well as maintaining close ties between the party and the masses, in basing policies upon survey and studies and in proceeding from the reality of the locality, categorical guidance is carried out conscientiously so that the policy of family planning can be improved steadily and can integrate with the situation of the state and the situation of the people. In light of the fertility policy, all localities, based upon the fundamental policy of the party, are allowed to put forward different demands toward different prefectures and different situations. In light of the standards and work of birth control, the guiding principle of using contraception as the major means of birth control is firmly implemented and comprehensive measures are advocated. Measures are created to accomodate the people, actual efficiency is pursued and fair and reasonable work is accomplished conscientiously.

Medical units in all localities have widely stressed medical moral education and technical training. The medical staff has to overcome difficulties in the press of time, heavy tasks, the lack of staff and the great demand for beds in hospitals. In developing the scientific studies and technical services of family planning, a lot of hard work has been put in order to satisfy the needs of the great number of married couples pending their fertility-age period. In 1983 alone, the number of cases of various contraceptive operations reached 1.13 million. At present, there are an increasing number of contraceptives available for married couples pending their fertility-age period. The number of female contraceptives has gone from 6 in the 1960's to over 10 types, and the number of male contraceptives has increased from 2 in the 1960's to 3. The various types of contraceptives, basically, can fulfill a relatively ideal goal for contraception by meeting the needs of various persons. The standard for operations conducted by the medical staff has been greatly improved, and the patients' fear of after-effects can be relieved.

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CSO: 4005/880

NORTH REGION

CHEN WEIDA JOINS NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

SK030608 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] On 1 October, 300,000 people in the municipality participated in grand celebrations in parks to ceremoniously and warmly mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Joining them in the parks were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress; Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of the municipality; Wu Zhen, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and vice mayor of the municipality; Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Xing Yanzi, member of the CPC Central Committee in Tianjin; Li Huifen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Huang Difei and Jin Xianzai, Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee; Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Tan Songping, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; and Wu Zhen, Liu Gang, Li Yanwu, Cao Zhongnan, and Cao Xikang, responsible persons of the PLA Tianjin Garrison. Also attending the celebrations were the Yokkaichi City and Kobe City youth delegations from Japan and Chinese and foreign friends in Tianjin.

CSO: 4005/074

NORTH REGION

COMBINATION OF PARTY RECTIFICATION, REFORM EXAMINED

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 14, 20 Jul 84 p 14

[Article by Liu Zhimin [0491 1807 2404]: "Close Combination of Party rectification and reformation; The Education Department Took a 10-point Measure for Reformation During Party Rectification"]

[Text] The prominent characteristics of the party rectification program of the education department are its strong determination, correct method and steady prosecution. The party rectification must closely join with reformation--this is the deep inspiration of the education department to others during recent months in its party rectification activities.

Since the beginning of the party rectification program, the education department has seriously investigated and handled the grave cases in last year's student admissions, mobilized party members to overcome "leftist" tendencies and weaknesses and to eliminate bureaucracy and other problems, for example, the use of the party's authority to obtain private advantages, and conscientiously carried out the the tasks of "presenting, discussing, investigating and reforming the problems." Now the education department has already made a thorough investigation of violations of regulations and discipline in the last 5 years. The department also paid special attention to administering and rectifying universities and colleges in the Hohhot metropolitan area and to strengthening ideological and political work among the students and especially discussed deeply and went into the question of how to develop education levels successfully among the minority nationalities. All these measures allowed the education department to have a successful beginning and make a breakthrough in the party rectification program. The department adopted a 10 point program for resolving various important questions in its educational work in the region.

1. In order to eliminate thoroughly the problems in student enrollment, the department worked out eight suggestions for successful student enrollment in 1984 and also stipulated the regulations for handling violations of discipline and frauds in student enrollment at the universities, colleges and special secondary schools.

2. For better placement of graduate students in 1984 the education department has drawn up eight suggestions for the distribution and placement of

graduates from the universities, colleges and special secondary schools in 1984. The department worked out a clear and concrete stipulation, which states that in reference to transferring the power of graduate student job placement to the lower level the implementing offices should follow the principle of selecting better students and letting them apply their skills. In this job placement action the implementing offices will adopt a policy of giving preference to qualified students and will resolutely resist all bad habits.

3. The department drew up a general plan of educational development in the whole region to apply until the year 1990. It also made a draft of a general plan and of a concrete plan for developing elementary schools, middle schools and high high schools and post-high school education, education of national minorities and adult education and for building up the teaching staff in the whole region.

4. The department has drawn up a program to popularize elementary school education for both agricultural and pastoral areas. It was clearly stipulated that the popularization of elementary school education is a local matter. The whole area is divided into three categories and each category has its own quota. The school system must uphold the socialist administrative method of "walking on both feet." and within 4 years it must work hard to popularize elementary school education in 80 percent of the banners and counties of the region. Until the year 1990 elementary school education will be popularized in the whole region.

5. The department worked out an executive program for reforming high school education and developing professional education. It announced the order for the affairs of professional education in the region and took concrete measures to carry the program out.

6. The department worked out a draft for strengthening, regulating and elevating the schools of higher education and also made concrete requirements for regulating the structure, staff and courses of schools of higher education, for reforming teaching, scientific research and school services, for putting into effect a system of personal responsibility and a standard norm for teacher's work, etc.

7. The department put forth 21 suggestions leading to independent authority for schools of higher education in the areas of finances, salaries, capital construction and personnel. This suggestion has liberated the "tightened" schools and gives them authority.

8. The department made a provisional stipulation for arranging the living conditions of teachers in the middle schools and elementary schools in order to let a large group of teachers with suitable qualifications be treated as middle-level intellectuals.

9. Two printing offices and one factory of school appliance manufacture previously owned by the education department were placed under the operation

of the educational publishing house and the division in charge of teaching equipment. The original administrative management will be changed into a factory-type enterprise.

10. Every year, 0.2 percent of the salary budget will be used for promoting prominent teachers with high qualifications and outstanding contributions to the higher grade levels.

The overwhelming majority of above-stated measures have already been put into effect and have had an active influence in the education field.

The fact that the education department combined the party rectification program with reformation activities has showed others a clearer way: the party rectification program must accelerate the reformation, and the reformation should be a part of the party rectification program. We hope that the variety of units, which are in the rectification program, will acquire some benefit from the experience of the education department and in a practical way promote the reformation in accordance with the spirit of party rectification and get some new ideas and results in the process from this rectification and reformation.

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CSO: 4005/836

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING

HK110539 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on discipline inspection work ended yesterday.

The meeting pointed out: The discipline inspection departments at various levels throughout the province must be clear that in the fine situation in the reform, we must resolutely uphold and serve reform and accelerate the great advance of reform and, at the same time, also uphold the principles of party spirit and rigorously enforce party discipline. Those who violate party spirit must be punished according to discipline, no matter under what circumstances they did so and no matter who they are.

The meeting held: The situation in the present reform drive has set higher and stricter demands on discipline inspection work. Discipline inspection departments must wage a firm struggle against all actions which resist and sabotage the reform and carry out their work surrounding centering closely around the central tasks of enforcing party spirit, upholding party spirit, and rectifying party work style.

The meeting clearly pointed out: During the reform, stress should put on the party spirit of party members and on party discipline, and the principles and policies which are fettering the development of productive forces should be united and the overconcentrated powers which represent trammels on the wisdom and initiative of the masses should be further delegated to lower levels. However, on no account should party principles, party spirit, and party discipline be relaxed.

The meeting pointed out: The units involved in the first phase of party rectification this year should, through party rectification, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, and the units and localities which have not yet become involved in the party rectification should take effective measures to bring about an impressive turn for the better in party work style in the spirit of correcting defects before carrying out party rectification.

The meeting demanded that cadres engaged in discipline inspection work consistently maintain a high degree of political unity with the CPC Central

Committee, genuinely and sincerely concern themselves with the reform, and correct their guiding thinking, formulate priorities in their work, and improve work style in accordance with the principles and policies concerning the reform and in light of the problems cropping up during the reform. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels should resolutely strengthen leadership over the organizational building of discipline inspection departments, reinforce organizations, and create a new situation in the province's discipline inspection work during the reform.

This meeting was presided over by (Sun Yiqi), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, and deputy secretary Zhao Weixi made a concluding speech.

CSO: 4005/074

NORTH REGION

LI LIGONG VISITS TEACHERS IN ZUOQUAN COUNTY

SK080712 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 11 September, in the company of the responsible comrades of Jinzhong Prefecture, Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, visited all the teachers and students of the Jinzhong Teachers College who were sent to teach at the Zuoquan No 2 Middle School. He held long discussions with these teachers and students and gave important instructions on current educational reform and development in mountainous areas.

Being located in the mountainous areas of Taihang Shan, Zuoquan County has been slow in developing its education. The crucial problem is a lack of teachers and low teaching quality. In order to import and train competent personnel, the Zuoquan County CPC Committee and Government held a discussion with the Jinzhong Teachers College in late July and decided to turn the new Zuoquan No 2 Middle School into an experimental middle school for the Jinzhong Teachers College to try out educational reform. The 18 teachers and students of the college arrived in Zuoquan County on 3 September to teach at the middle school. During his inspection tour in Zuoquan County, Li Ligong heard a report of a leading comrade of the county CPC committee and showed great concern and attention to this work. He went to the middle school to visit the teachers and students from the college and held a cordial talk with them. He said to them that it is a good thing for them to come to the mountainous area to contribute their wisdom.

After hearing the teachers and students talk about what they have felt since they came to Zuoquan, Li Ligong said: Zuoquan County is an old revolutionary base area to which the central authorities, the province, and the prefecture pay great attention. Many leading comrades of the central authorities lived here in the past. At that time, they climbed the mountain with knapsacks on their back and many of them sacrificed their lives for the victory in the revolution of the country. Here the conditions are much better now. You should learn from the veteran comrades and promote the education in the mountainous area. You are provided with poorer conditions. It is, however, in the areas with poor conditions and many hardships that young people can temper themselves, increase their knowledge and, learn to face the world.

In view of the backward education in mountainous areas, Li Ligong stressed: It is a new task to reform the education in mountainous areas in the new

period. The joint efforts of the Jinzhong Teachers College and Zuoquan County in running the experimental school in the mountainous area show a concrete deed in educational reform. This is a true reform which also has a bearing on the educational reform of the teachers college. Your coming to teach in the mountainous area is a good thing for the area, for yourselves, and for the school. I hope that you will run the school successfully and sum up some experiences. Rural schools and teachers colleges throughout the province should learn from you because you are blazing a new trail in educational reform.

CSO: 4005/074

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SK151253 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpts] In the course of party rectification, party organizations of offices directly under the regional authorities, in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC committee, have organized the large number of party members and cadres, cadres at or above the department and bureau levels in particular, to conscientiously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the decision on certain historical questions since the founding of the PRC, have conducted education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, have conscientiously summed up experiences and lessons, have eliminated leftist influence and factionalism, and have strengthened unity, thus further enhancing their consciousness in implementing the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and promoting reform and the work in other fields.

To intensively conduct education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, the party rectification office of the regional CPC committee held a forum on 13 September. At the forum, 13 party-member cadres at or above the department and section levels introduced their units' situations on conducting education concerning thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, and exchanged their understanding and experiences gained in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution in line with their ideological realities.

The forum's participants pointed out following in their speeches: The Cultural Revolution was not a revolution in any sense, nor did it make any progress. The Cultural Revolution was an internal disorder brought about by a leading member who erroneously initiated it, used by counterrevolutionary cliques, and bringing grave disaster to the party, the state, and the peoples of all nationalities. The Cultural Revolution was wrong in theory, practice, principles, policies, and methods. The purpose of setting things to right and creating new situations, a policy implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, is to negate the Cultural Revolution. However, the influence of the Cultural Revolution has not yet been eliminated, and, in particular, the pernicious influence of leftist ideas and factionalism still interferes with the development of reform and work in other fields. After citing many examples, participants unanimously maintained that only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution can we effectively iron out factionalism, eliminate the pernicious influence of leftist ideas, achieve success in party rectification, and promote the four modernizations.

The forum's participants pointed out the following: Generally speaking, both factions in the Cultural Revolution were erroneous and were the product of an erroneous left deviation under special historical conditions. The theoretical basis of both factions was the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and their target was to overthrow the so-called capitalist roaders; also, both factions engaged in extensive democracy and anarchism. Factionalism was the bad consequence of the Cultural Revolution, and must be thoroughly negated. We should by no means judge who is right and who is wrong from the factious point of view of the Cultural Revolution.

In line with the reality of the region and their own experiences gained in the Cultural Revolution, participants said: The Cultural Revolution was a calamity that affected the peoples of all nationalities. In Nei Monggol, the people of Mongolian and other minority nationalities were even seriously affected. It is absolutely wrong to say that during the Cultural Revolution, one nationality attacked the other. We should concentrate our hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In their speeches, participants stressed: Conducting education concerning thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution does not mean resurrecting bygone problems. In this connection, we should adhere to the stand of party spirit, stress voluntary participation, handle affairs fairly and reasonably, draw historical experiences and lessons from both right and wrong aspects of major issues, and emphatically conduct self-criticism and self-education in order to unite the people's thinking with the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In their speeches, many leading cadres stressed: In thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and enhancing party spirit, leading cadres must take the lead, personally plunge into the work, and set an example for party members.

Liu Guqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the forum and spoke. Attending the forum were Wu En, Li Xiangyi, Shen Xinfu, and other responsible persons of the regional CPC committee and the party rectification office, as well as comrades of the regional liaison group under the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

CSO: 4005/36

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY BUILDING SOCIETY--Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Party Committee recently passed a decision to set up a party building society. This was announced by Jin Jiang, deputy secretary of the committee, at a forum commemorating the 45th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Introducing 'The Communist'" in Beijing before national day. Jin Jian said: Under the leadership of the municipal party committee, this society's primary task is to study the new situation and solve new problems in the work of party building in the municipality in the light of the tasks and characteristics of party work in the new period so as to better adapt ourselves to the needs of party building. Jin Jian said: The Beijing Municipal Party Committee has decided to invite veteran comrades who have engaged in party work for a long time to be advisers of the society. The members of the society will be composed of party theoretical workers and principal leading party cadres of some departments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1816 GMT 3 Oct 84]

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK CONFERENCE--The provincial work conference on discipline inspection opened yesterday morning in Taiyuan. The meeting will study the instructions of the Central Secretariat on strengthening the party's discipline inspection work, perfecting the discipline inspection organizations, and resolutely solving problems in this work. The meeting will also sum up the actual situation in discipline inspection work since the last provincial work conference on discipline inspection held in March this year by integrating with the actual conditions of the province. The meeting will also work out the future plans. Furthermore, it will seriously study how to do well in the party's discipline inspection work, and to strengthen party building under the new circumstances of reform. [Text] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/074

NORTHEAST REGION

BIRTH CONTROL WORK STRESSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 1

/Article by staff commentator: "Continue To Grasp Closely and Grasp Well Our Birth Control Work"/

/Text/ Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our province has correctly implemented the party Central Committee's principles and policies on birth control; our birth control work has thus achieved great results. Party committees and governments at all levels have paid great attention to this basic state policy on birth control; the understanding of the vast ranks of our cadres and the masses concerning birth control has been greatly improved; the party's birth control policy has earned the support of the vast ranks of the masses, and the province's task in controlling population increase has been well accomplished. But, we should still clearly see that our province, like the whole country, is facing the peak of its population increase right now, and the speed of its population increase remains rather fast; hence, we cannot remain complacent about our existing achievements and must continue to unswervingly control our population increase and energetically grasp closely and grasp well our birth control work.

At present, the key to further handling well our birth control work lies in our comprehensive, accurate, and profound perception and understanding of the spirit of the Central Document No 7, extensively and profoundly carrying out propagation and interpretation, solidly and earnestly implementing it, and turning the spirit of the authorities into the conscious activity on the part of the cadres and masses. The Central Document No 7 is a new development under the new situation of the guiding ideology of the central authorities for solving our population problem. It sums up our historical experiences and sums up our fresh experiences. It is the guiding document on our birth control work during the period hereafter. It requires us to demonstrate our achievements, overcome our defects, solve our problems, and establish our policy on the basis of reasonableness and sensibility, of support by the masses, and of cadres doing their work well. Any approach of passivity or laxity, of inaction or laissez-faire runs counter to the spirit of the document. Leaders at all levels should try to become guides in the implementation of the Central Document No 7; they must never hesitate, watch and wait, and bide their time.

There is partiality in the understanding of some comrades on the necessity of continuing to grasp closely and grasp well as suggested by the Central Document No 7; they think that grasping closely is one thing, and grasping well is quite another; some people even put grasping closely and grasping well in opposition to each other. Such views are erroneous. Insofar as birth control work is concerned, we must both grasp closely and grasp well; they are the two sides of one single thing. We must not understand it as two different things, much less to put them in opposition to each other. Grasping closely is not equal to grasping well, but grasping well requires grasping closely. In a word, when our birth control work is both grasped closely and grasped well, it must both accomplish our population plans and closely link our party and the masses and at the same time stability and unity.

The general task of our province's birth control work for this and the next year as determined by the provincial birth control work conference is quite formidable. If we wish to accomplish this task, party committees and governments at all levels must further strengthen their leadership over birth control work, put birth control on their important agenda so that there are professional people to take special charge; on major problems the principal leaders must grasp them personally. We must establish the sense of glory and the sense of responsibility, exert our spirit, advance in the face of hardship, seek truth from facts, emancipate our thinking, do our best to study new situations and solve new problems, sum up new experiences, and thereby endeavor to bring about a new situation in our birth control work.

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CSO: 4005/020

NORTHEAST REGION

TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS REGARDING PARTY MEMBERSHIP EXAMINED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 84 p 1

/Article by Wu Congrui /2976 1783 3843/: "After Engineer Dong Enpei /5516 1869 3099/ Entered the Party, Why Was It So Difficult for Him to Become Full Member?--Party Committee of Unit Where He Is Stationed Should Solve the Question of How Intellectuals Should Be Treated"/

/Text/ On 8 January 1983, the story of middle-aged engineer Dong Enpei, director of research office No 2, research institute No 49 of the Ministry of Electronics Industry, who achieved conspicuous results in this scientific research work, was reported in pg 1 of this newspaper. Fifteen days before the publication of that report, he had already been absorbed as a candidate for party membership. But the question of his admission being turned into full membership was not solved until it had dragged for more than 7 months.

Dong Enpei, 44, had been applying for admission into the party for more than 20 years. The three types of dual-layer condenser which he successfully test-produced have attained the international level of advancement and three times won the Ministry's scientific and technological research achievement award. In 1982 he was appraised as the standard bearer of advanced workers in the institute.

What was strange was that he actually encountered endless obstacles in having his admission into the party converted into full membership. When his candidacy probation period was up on 23 December last year, the six party members of the party branch of the unit where he was stationed unanimously voted to convert him into a full member; but the party committee somehow held that Dong Enpei "still remains a distance off from party membership qualifications" and thereby decided to prolong his candidacy probation period by 1 year.

The decision of the Institute party committee alleged that "he has not entered the party for very long, and he has once been affected in his work because of ideological and emotional instability"; that "he has failed to accept other people's views with modesty"; that "he has resorted to confrontation with superiors" "up to a point when wrote a report to resign"; that "he had failed to make sufficient exposure of his real thinking to his party organization, and he even attempted to avoid making report, as he should, to his party organization on relevant situations, thus revealing that his concept of

organization remains rather inadequate, and his feelings of pride and complacency are quite serious," etc., etc. What was really Dong Enpei's performance during his 1-year period of candidacy probation? The following was heard by people dispatched by the organization department of the Harbin municipal party committee after it received his appeal:

During this 1-year period, another type of dual-layer condenser whose research had been under his supervision passed the type-fixing inspection; relevant experts hold that this achievement occupies an advanced position in the international area.

Cooperating with others, he has successfully test-produced a super-capacity texting gadget. The production line thus organized and built for his dual-layer condensers has now acquired a preliminary capacity.

He has also compiled a research plan and key task project contract on the technology of dual-layer condenser production and signed a report submitted to the superior level.

In July last year, he used all of the 100 yuan award money which he just received to pay his party membership dues (later the party committee returned them to him). The party branch where he was stationed nominated him as a superior party member. In 1983, he was again appraised to be an advanced worker of the institute.

Comrades of the research office where he was stationed reported that Dong Enpai has always been solemn and serious about his work and never minced his words. When he criticized others, he also made no room for personal feelings and friendship and sometimes he tended to overstate a case, but then he would seek out to the offended party to have a discussion. He is relaxed and accessible, able to report his thinking to the party organization regularly and dissect his own defects.

The matter of "resorting to confrontation with his leaders" refers to the squabble with the institute director in March last year over the question of his work. On this, Dong had examined himself at a party branch meeting and offered his self-criticism in an ideological report; he also apologized to Director Cui /1508/ face to face. Yet the institute director stressed that even though he has acquired some understanding, he did so too late.

Comrades in the organization department of the municipal party committee surveyed 28 midlevel cadres of the institute and 30 ordinary party members and masses; an overwhelming majority of them were of the opinion that Dong Enpei basically meets party membership criteria and should be given full membership according to the prescribed date.

Comrades of the organization department hold that the basis on which the party committee made its decision can hardly stand. They repeatedly worked on the leaders of the institute, but the problem remains unsolved.

Dong has said in his ideological report that he has two wishes in his life: one is to join the party and the other is to leave his foot prints on the path of scientific endeavors. On account of this, a certain deputy secretary of this institute therefore declared to the comrades of the organization department: "See how arrangement he is."

When he heard that during the period Dong Enpei was test-producing the super-capacity testing gadget his father fell gravely ill; even though he was urged repeatedly to go home to see him, he failed to leave. Later, when his father died, he also went home only for 3 days before hurrying back. He therefore suspiciously inquired: "Can it be that he is only his stepfather?"

A personality devoted to organizational work said: "Party rectification is just about to be carried out in this institute; if Dong Enpei is granted full membership now, would that make him the only qualified party member in the whole institute?"

As Dong Enpei's admission into the party was not turned into full membership, further barriers also developed between him and his leaders because of his visit to the higher level and appeal there; he felt that it had become impossible for him to continue to work at the institute, and hence very much disheartened. He has already submitted a report to the higher level to ask for a transfer from the institute, but this again was seized by the institute leaders as a pretext. A certain institute leader declared to reporters: This proves that Dong Enpei's "distance from the criteria for a party member has become even greater!"

The organization department of the municipal party committee wholeheartedly carried out their work, but the institute leaders claim: of the six members in our leading group, five have a college or higher level of education, how can we suppress intellectuals?

Not until the 26th of this month did the institute's party committee choose in Dong Enpei's case to "hold a discussion anew on the question of granting him full membership and decide to dismiss the original suggestion of prolonging Comrade Dong Enpei's candidacy probation period by 1 year, and grant him full membership on time accordingly."

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CSO: 4005/020

NORTHEAST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF THEORETICAL STUDY FOR CADRES STRESSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 84 p 1

/Article: "Propaganda Department of Provincial Party Committee Informs Various Localities to Follow Regulations of Central Propaganda Department; Grasp Well Theoretical Study for Cadres at Their Posts"/

/Text/ In order to conscientiously implement the spirit and requirement of the "Regulations" of the Central Propaganda Department, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, keeping in line with the actual situation in theoretical education for incumbent cadres, sent out a "Circular" on the 28th. The "Circular" points out:

--The systematic study of the fundamental theory of Marxism by the province's inservice cadres with the cultural level of a senior middle school and above (namely, those of Class A and B in the "Regulations") must, before the formal teaching material compiled by the Central Propaganda Department is published, be unified with the course on political theory as prescribed by the self-study examination on basic subjects in higher education scheduled for the province's party and government cadres, so that they can be given overall consideration and arrangement and thereby administered in unison. Such study is to be accomplished mainly through such forms of community-run schools as electronics and correspondence schools, teaching through columns in journals, broadcasting and ordinary television programs, and they shall uniformly participate in the examination on four subjects in political theory sponsored by the provincial committee on self-study examination on higher education. Propaganda departments of party committees at all levels shall formulate plans for the participation by inservice cadres in such study, proceed from the actual situation in their respective localities, endeavor to do a good job in the work of organizing, guiding, promoting and coordinating the various community-run schools; they shall, under the leadership of leading groups on cadre education of various levels, work together with organization and personnel departments to do a good job in the work of evaluating and appraising the results of these political theory subjects for the cadres and make them the required conditions for the selection and employment of these cadres and thereby really unite together the education and employment of our cadres; in the case of those who fall short of the level of a senior middle school, they shall organize them to study mainly cultural knowledge and unite their study of culture with the study of theory.

--All cadres must conscientiously study the political theory put forward by the party Central Committee during the new era. The current political theory is a joint product of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which includes the party's line, principles and policies and important reports, resolutions and documents of the party Central Committee as well as major theoretical questions broached in works and speeches of the central leading comrades. The two books on economic theory recently assigned by the provincial party committee are also to be studied as current political theory. We must take as a key undertaking the organization of the study by leading cadres of party, government and mass organs and those at the county level and above; professional cadres of enterprises and administrative units should mainly study principles and policies relating to their own respective businesses.

The content of such study of current political theory shall be determined by the propaganda department of the provincial party committee or that of the regional or municipal party committee, which shall also formulate a study plan; the provincial, regional and municipal lecturers corps shall take the responsibility of teaching, guiding and training core cadres and compiling guidance materials. For this study of current political theory, there should also be established a uniform evaluation system; its specific tasks shall be the responsibility of the provincial, regional and municipal lecturers corps.

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CSO: 4005/020

NORTHEAST REGION

CREATION OF NEW SITUATION IN NEWSPAPER WORK STRESSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 p 1

/Article by staff reporter Li Lihua /2621 4539 5478/: "HEILONGJIANG RIBAO Office Holds Meeting to Mark 30th Anniversary of Format Change: Strength Party Character, Dare to Carry Out Reform, Create a New Situation in Newspaper Work--Li Li'an /2621 0500 1344/ Delivers Written Speech at Meeting; Chen Junsheng /7115 0193 3932/, Hou Jie /0186 2212/, Li Jianbai /2621 0494 4101/, Wang Yilun /3769 0001 0243/, Chen Yuanzhi /7115 0955 4160/, Jie Yunqing /6043 0061 3237/, Zhang Xiangling /1728 0686 0407/ and Wang Zhao /3769 6856/ Attended Meeting"/

/Text/ This morning, the HEILONGJIANG RIBAO office is holding a meeting at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall to mark the 30th anniversary of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO's change of format.

On 1 August 1954, along with the merger of the original Songjiang and Heilongjiang Provinces into Heilongjiang Province, the original SONGJIANG RIBAO and the original HEILONGJIANG RIBAO were at the same time merged into the new HEILONGJIANG RIBAO to be published as the official organ of the provincial party committee.

Secretary Li Li'an of the provincial party committee delivered a written speech at the meeting, pointing out that the reformed HEILONGJIANG RIBAO during the past 30 years, except the 10-year internal turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution," has generally speaking achieved many results in its work and succeed in playing the role of relating to the masses, educating the masses and directing general work as required by the provincial party committee at the time of the change. This has produced some influence among the people of the province. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 115h party Central Committee, HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, has actively exerted itself in propagating the party's line, principles and policies; at the same time, it has been run also with relative stability and encountered no major dislocations. During the past few years, the newspaper has also shown progress in its news report reform, as it has been run in a rather lively fashion. Toward all this, the provincial party committee and the readers are fairly satisfied. But there still remain some considerable shortcomings, the principal ones among them are insufficient linking with actual situations and with the masses, insufficient overlooking the whole situation and making the key points salient, and rather weak commentaries and theoretical propagation as well as insufficiently brief and succinct articles, etc.

Li Li'an said that he does not care very much about propagating individuals; from now on, when leading comrades of the provincial party committee plant some trees or make some visits, there should be no reports; but certain speeches do reflect the provincial party committee's guiding ideology and party committees at other levels would also like to learn about them; when such speeches are directed at the problems in a certain aspect of our practical work, they still should be reported; but the forms may vary. As for the meetings of certain departments in charge, whether or not they should be reported or how they should be reported, it would be up to the discretion of the newspaper office.

Li Li'an proposed that, regarding the improvement of the quality of opinions expressed by the newspaper, we may proceed in three aspects: One is for the editorial department of the newspaper office to put forward a series of themes according to the macropolicies and certain important decisions of the provincial party committee and let the newspaper proceed to explicate them consecutively and systematically in order to propagate the guiding ideology of the provincial party committee with depth and thoroughness. A second is that all leading comrades of the province must personally engage themselves in writing articles according to decisions made by the provincial party committee. And the third is the case of the secretaries of the regional, municipal and county party committees, and secretaries of the party groups of the various divisions and bureaus; the newspaper office must invite them to write articles by "ordering the goods" from them.

Li Li'an also placed emphasis on launching criticism and self-criticism in the newspaper. He said: when a newspaper lacks criticism, it then lacks fighting stamina. Criticism in a provincial newspaper yields results but also leads to problems. The so-called problems here mean that some criticism and reports are not exactly accurate.

He stressed that "Criticism must be carried out under the leadership of the party committee, and only under the leadership of the party committee can criticism be actively developed. Apart from leadership under the party committee, it is hard to proceed with criticism; even when criticism is expressed, it would incur trouble and unending contention."

He also said that each county should write an article each quarter of the year to criticize itself, criticize bad people and bad events in its own county; from such articles, the newspaper office shall select the typical ones to publish; the regional party committee should during each quarter of the year pick the defects of a county to criticize, and let the regional and provincial party committees to check the soundness of the exercise. This way, the results are bound to be good.

He said criticism must be accurate. Timeliness and accuracy must be uniform; it must neither embellish nor deviate from reality. When the basic facts are correct, the writing must reserve some room for discrepancy. In some important criticism and reports, consequences must be included. The newspaper itself must also carry out self-criticism. When certain problems are stated wrong and distorted out of shape, and certain points made are proven erroneous, a definite, form of self-criticism must be adopted; this way the newspaper's prestige would be further enhanced.

In his written speech, Li Li'an finally express hope that everybody would demonstrate his achievements, overcome his defects, and further enforce his party character, dare to carry out reform, consciously obey and serve the general task and overall objectives put forward by the 12th Party Congress, and continue to exert himself for the creation of a new situation in the construction of socialism in Heilongjiang Province and for turning the newspaper into one which earns the love of the people of the whole province and which exerts even greater influence on the province's work and public opinion in society.

Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee gave a talk at the meeting, expressing hope that the newspaper office would take their 30th anniversary of the format change as a new departure for winning even greater achievements, energetically propagate reform, continue to make efforts to reform newspaper work, and create a new situation in newspaper work. For this, he discussed seven opinions: one is to further strengthen our party character so as to enable the newspaper to better obey and serve the party's general task and overall objectives; when stressing party character, it must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts. When facing an important problem or an important situation, whether good news or bad news is reported, whether when reporting anybody may be offended or any individual's unfavorable reaction may be incurred, there ought to be fairmindedness and selflessness in handling the matter, there ought to be courage to reflect the true situation, describing what something is or is not. Party committees and governments at all levels must resolutely support the newspaper to courageously expose those unhealthy practices such as bureaucratism and plotting for private gains by taking advantage of one's own power, criticize the defects, faults, and wrongdoings in our work, and reflect various new situations and new problems. The second is for the newspaper front to do its best to surge forward in the general situation of our reform. The third is that, in the new era, we must further adhere to the principle of the whole party running the newspaper and the masses running the newspaper. The fourth is to grasp major models and seek breakthroughs in reporting them. The fifth is that our literary style still needs to be improved. The sixth is to continue to strengthen the building of the ranks of our journalists. And the seventh is to pay attention to modernization on the journalist front; in the case of certain matters, when the newspaper office itself possesses the conditions it should run them itself; in the case of other things, such as the modernization of printing equipment, efforts should be made to create conditions, and relevant departments should provide the necessary support.

Chen Junsheng said, to run a provincial newspaper well, it is necessary to do a great deal of solid, creative work; he expressed the hope that comrades of the newspaper office would exert a common will and effort to strive to be strong so as to add its own characteristics to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO.

Leading comrades of the province and Harbin Hou Jian, Li Jianbai, Chen Yuanzhi, Jie Yunqing, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Zhao, Li Peifu /2621 1014 4395/, responsible persons of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, editors in chief and deputy editors in chief of various terms in the past of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, responsible persons of journalist and publication units in Harbin, and representatives of part of the various organs and enterprises all attended today's meeting.

Comrade Wang Yilun also attended the meeting and sat at the front row on the platform.

Qi Guiyuan /2058 6311 0337/, editor in chief of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, looked back while giving a speech at the meeting at the efforts of the past 30 years; in behalf of the staff and workers of the newspaper office he expressed consolation and thanks to the leading comrades who have looked after, helped and supported HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, to the old comrades who paid with their diligent labor in running the newspaper, and to the vast ranks of the newspaper's correspondents. He also mentioned his plans on reforming the newspaper and questions of the like.

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CSO: 4005/020

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: "Maintain High Standards in Party Consolidation, Carry Out Rectification and Reform in a Down-to-earth Manner"]

[Text] On 23 July Li Xipu, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial party committee, delivered a speech on the party consolidation work at the enlarged meeting of the meeting of the standing committee of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Li Xipu first reviewed the preceding stage of our province's party consolidation work. He stated that the party consolidation work of bodies at the provincial level was carried out step by step until the first part of December of last year. At present, the provincial party committee's standing committee members' comparison of their work with that of the preceding stage already has been basically concluded. Of the 110 party consolidation units at the provincial level, 39 have basically finished their comparison work, 70 are presently making their comparisons, and 1 has yet to enter the comparison stage.

Thirty-five of the units have done well, which accounts for 31.8 percent, 66 have handled the work comparatively well, which accounts for 60 percent, and 9 have done a rather poor job, which accounts for 8.2 percent of the units. Generally speaking, the party consolidation work of the preceding stage developed healthily, and it achieved remarkable results.

However, measured by the Central Committee's resolution on party consolidation and by the requirements of the Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, there are some gaps in the comparisons made by some units, and some units still have a long way to go. The major problems are low standards, superficial analysis, and a lack of emphasis. The comparisons made by the leading groups and leading cadres of some units have revealed low levels of political consciousness, insufficient preparation, low starting points, and careless checking up on the work. Some of the units talk about vocational work, but they do not understand that they can take major problems that exist within vocational work and raise them to the high level of implementing the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, nor do they check the work by using the guiding ideology for vocational work. Party members and the masses criticize this kind of checking, saying that

it is "more like the year-end work summary than making comparisons with the party consolidation work." The comparisons made by some groups and individuals are such that they "do not strive to master the work, but only try to do a passable job." They are evasive about their own problems, and some go so far as to cover up their mistakes and speak of themselves in glowing terms. The masses resentfully say that "if the comparisons are made this way, then the party consolidation will inevitably just go through the motions." Some units are sluggish and cannot concentrate their time and energy, with the result that it dampens the strong efforts for party consolidation and affects the quality and results of the comparisons. We must pay ample attention to resolving earnestly these problems.

Comrade Li Xipu stated that the majority of the party consolidation units at the provincial level are at present at the comparison stage. Those units that have not entered this stage must continue to maintain high standards, strict requirements, and from start to finish make good comparisons. Those that have already finished making their comparisons, but whose standards are low, whose requirements are not strict, whose analysis is superficial, who do not do their best to rectify and reform, and about which the masses voice strong objections, they must earnestly follow up on their work in accordance with the Central Committee's and provincial party committee's requirements for entering the comparison stage. To ensure that the comparisons are done well with high standards and strict requirements, attention must be paid to emphasizing the following links while completing the work:

(1) Fully complete the preparatory work for carrying out comparisons. We must conscientiously emphasize the study of the party consolidation documents and the building of an even stronger ideological and political foundation for making comparisons. We must unite in seeking the views of the masses inside and outside the party, continue to make thorough studies and considerations, and find out the major problems of leading groups and individuals that exist in the ideological, work practices, organizational, discipline, and other areas. We must go a step further in extensively encouraging heart-to-heart talks, carry out thorough and meticulous ideological and educational work, and create a favorable democratic atmosphere for carrying out comparisons and criticism and self-criticism.

(2) In making the comparisons adhere to the "four main focuses," namely, focus on the collective comparisons of the leading groups, focus on the present leading groups, focus on investigating problems that will emerge in the near future, and focus on finding out how to make new breakthroughs. These "four main focuses" were put forward by the practices of the preceding stage of the party consolidation, and they are right on target. Of course, while adhering to the "four main focuses," comparisons made by individuals cannot be considered to be unimportant; that there is no need to draw on the experiences and lessons of past leading groups; that problems left over from the past can no longer be bothered with, problems which at present have not been resolved and which still affect the making of new breakthroughs; that problems in the areas of work styles, discipline and organization can no longer be investigated. This is a one-sided understanding, and it must be

overcome. What still needs to be emphasized is that each party member must examine with a serious, earnest attitude his own behavior during, and show his attitude toward the "Cultural Revolution." Whether it be those of the first or second line, or even those who have withdrawn to the third line, all must furnish an answer to this question. Party members and leading cadres must prepare within materials. Those units that have basically finished making their comparisons, but who have not prepared materials, must follow up on their actions.

(3) Seriously and earnestly carry out criticism and self-criticism. Attention must be paid to not letting serious ideological struggles become "singing praises and speaking in glowing terms." Each party member must carry out a profound, sincere criticism of his own weaknesses and faults according to the requirements of the party constitution. It must be done without exaggerating, without retreating away, and without concealing faults for fear of criticism. Likewise, the weaknesses and faults of other people must be criticized and assistance must be rendered with an attitude of responsibility toward the party and the people.

(4) Leading cadres, particularly the first and second in command, must take the lead. Leading cadres truly play a model role in investigations, in resolving substantive problems, and in listening attentively and with open minds to the critical views of the masses. Thus, they can win the trust of the broad masses inside and outside the party, and they can gain the initiative in leading the party consolidation.

(5) Strengthen the guidance for inspecting the work and implement supervision and control from higher to lower levels. The comparisons made by units subordinate to each leading group of party consolidation must be guided more forcefully, circumstances must be understood, and assistance must be rendered in resolving problems that will emerge. In particular, for those units that have many problems and are in a backward state, effective measures must be adopted, and checks on supervision and guidance assistance must be strengthened. Supervision and assistance must be rendered in carrying out a second or supplemental check for those units that have numerous minor problems and where there are large gaps between individual criticism and the views of the masses. Those units that do not make the comparisons according to requirements cannot enter the stage of rectification and reform.

Comrade Li Xipu emphatically explained the rectification and reform work. He stated that the Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation requires that after each party consolidation unit must basically finish carrying out its comparison and that there must be a rectification and reform stage of around 3 months duration in which rectification and reform will be thoroughly carried out. According to the focal points and requirements for the rectification and reform work that were put forward in the Circular No 9, and in light of conditions in the party consolidation units of bodies at the provincial level, the following aspects of the work in the rectification and reform stage must be emphasized:

1. Further correct the guiding ideology for vocational work. In this area at present there are two major problems: one is deviation from the party's general tasks and goals, and merely grabbing at vocational work, and the other is, the pernicious influence of the "Left" has not been eliminated, minds have not been emancipated, and reforms have not been bold. These two problems are seriously affecting the making of new breakthroughs. Thus, we must be sure to continue to organize the vast party members to study thoroughly comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th Party Congress, comrade Deng Xiaoping's discussions on reform, and comrade Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Government's Work" that was delivered to the second session of the Sixth National People's Congress. By means of studying and consciously linking individual vocational work with the party's general tasks and goals, and by further eliminating the effects of the "Left," minds will be even more emancipated, reform will be even more bold, and the work will be done in an even more down-to-earth manner. Each department and unit must make thorough investigations and studies, and carry out a general investigation and put in order the work measures and rules and regulations in effect of individual departments and units. Those units that do not accord with the demands of the Central Committee's principles and policies, and with the party's general tasks and goals, must be reformed. Circumstances must be differentiated, and specific plans for reform must be formulated. Where conditions are already ripe and reform can be carried out immediately, it must be done so at once. Where conditions are not yet ripe and reform cannot be carried out immediately, great efforts must be made in order to create conditions for gradual reform. Some rules, regulations and work measures for the most part are good. However, some defects and inadequacies still exist, and there should be additional revisions in order to perfect them. We must place daring above all else, and, in the spirit of making bold innovations and forging ahead, bring fully into play individual enthusiasm, initiative and creativity, and boldly carry out reform. The organization department of the provincial party committee and the provincial labor and personnel office, the planning committee, economic committee, science committee, financial office, banks, goods and materials bureau and other comprehensive departments must energetically cooperate with each economic and vocational work department, give support to their carrying out reform, and act as promoters of progress for the reform.

2. Conscientiously eliminate factionalism and strengthen party character. In the midst of party consolidation it has been reported that in many units some party members still have much confused thinking in regard to the "Great Cultural Revolution," so much so that they have utterly mistaken viewpoints. Some members come into conflict with negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," and they actually are unwilling to negate the mistakes that they made during that period. Some people who made serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," or who have already been shown to be "three types of people," refuse to admit their mistakes, so much so that they confuse truth and falsehood, start rumors to create trouble, attack checks on the work, hurl invectives, and intimidate workers who check the work. There are also a small number of people in other units who carry forward the problems of

the "Cultural Revolution," namely, vying to see who is better and waging factional warfare, which affects stability and unity. In order to ensure that the party consolidation work is smoothly carried out, that the four tasks of this consolidation are comprehensively completed, and to make new breakthroughs in each item of work, each party consolidation unit must certainly continue to educate thoroughly the vast party members in completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," and each unit must make great efforts to eliminate factionalism from the ideological, political and organizational areas. The estrangements among leading groups and cadres that were brought about by factionalism and that have yet to be ended, can be ended by having heart-to-heart talks and by each member carrying out many self-criticisms in order to get rid of hang-ups and to strengthen unity. Leading groups of factions in power or leading cadres who support factionalism and do not conduct serious investigations must be reorganized at once. Severe discipline must be enforced for party members who continue to support factionalism and who interfere with the party consolidation and other work.

3. Thoroughly investigate and handle problems where severe bureaucratism and the exploitation of office to seek personal gain have brought about heavy economic and political losses to the state. For more than half a year, the majority of the party consolidation units have implemented the policy of reforming while rectifying, and they have investigated and handled some cases of severe bureaucratism and exploiting office to seek personal gain. However, at present there are still many units who have an insufficient understanding of the importance of these kinds of cases. Slow progress is being made in the investigation and handling of some typical cases, and a general situation exists where it is difficult to seek proof through investigation, to affix responsibility, and to unify understanding in handling complaints. In regard to the problem put forward by the masses, where severe bureaucratism has brought heavy economic and political losses to the state, some party members and leading cadres go so far as to act as if they are used to it. They face the fearful with no fear, and bear problems with equanimity. What must be emphatically pointed out is that special attention must certainly be paid to investigating and handling cases of severe bureaucratism. In the past, we were frequently too lenient in handling these kinds of cases, and the serious investigation and handling of them was inadequate. From now on this situation must resolutely be corrected. In view of some typical cases that bodies at the provincial level have already been exposed, such as the cases where the province's Mian Yan Ma company had 7 million jin of reserve cotton and where the province's Nong Ken company's 8.9 million jin of wheat suffered mildew damage because of sand in the fields, they have severely infringed upon the interests of the state and the masses, and have damaged the party's image and prestige. It has truly reached the point where people can no longer tolerate the situation, and if these problems are not seriously and earnestly investigated and handled, we will then be cut off from the masses, and we will just go through the motions of consolidating the party. At present, new breakthroughs must be made on the foundation of the preceding stage's investigation and handling of cases. Attention must firmly be paid to investigating and handling within a set time the second group of 21 cases arranged by the

provincial party committee's party consolidation office and the provincial party discipline committee as well as each of the 62 typical cases that have been arranged. Discipline must be enforced for those bureaucrats who assume major responsibilities but who severely neglect their duties and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. We cannot indulge them, nor say "don't let it happen again." The major cases of abusing authority to seek personal gain, of which the masses are most critical, must also be severely dealt with in accordance with the party's discipline and national law, and on the foundation of investigation and checking. Leading groups must resolutely and promptly be reorganized if they have severe problems and exert little effort in implementing the policy of reforming while rectifying. There are those who clearly have problems but are unwilling to investigate and correct them, or who only investigate but do not correct their problems. They attempt to deceive organizations and the masses, get by under false pretenses, and belittle criticism and education. Organizational measures must promptly be adopted, which includes not granting registration and taking disciplinary action against those people. While investigating and handling typical cases, the discipline and inspection, personnel, organization and other departments must set up a division of labor with individual responsibility, take the initiative in coordinating activities, and check on the work and handle problems wherever links are "blocked." This, then, will affix responsibility to that department and the personnel concerned.

4. Earnestly resolve the major problems that exist among leading groups. After last year's reform of organizational structures, many changes occurred in the age, educational level and specialty composition of leading groups of bodies at the provincial level. By means of making comparisons with the party consolidation, the major problems that existed in the leading groups of many units already have been initially resolved. However, a half year of Party consolidation practice has revealed that some rather severe problems still exist among leading groups. Some do not exert themselves in implementing the party's general and specific policies, and they go in for disunity and they counteract strength. Some are weak and feeble, and they do not make new breakthroughs. Some of the leading members of the groups are not uniform, or the group composition is not equitable. The rectification and reform stage must resolve these problems in order to consolidate and expand the achievements of reforming organizational structures. The leading party group and party committee of each unit must earnestly analyze the groups' situations, seek out the major problems, and go a step further in resolving those problems. The provincial party committee's organization department, along with the departments concerned, must go a step further in thoroughly and comprehensively checking the leading groups of departments, committees, offices and bureaus. Further reorganization and rectification must rapidly and resolutely be carried out for those who have seized power and who are categorized as being "three types of people" as well as having other severe problems, or for those who are in a ossified or are semi-ossified state because of other reasons. Essential reorganization, replenishment and augmentation must be carried out for groups that are severely disorganized and that have not properly resolved their problems, and for groups that

have an inequitable composition in age, knowledge and specialties. There are cadres who have various severe problems, who hold down jobs without doing a stroke of work, have little ability, and are indeed incompetent. They must firmly be transferred out, and other arrangements must be made. At the same time, we must resolutely and boldly place in leadership posts those outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are politically sound, who have rather high levels of education, who have organizational and leadership capabilities, who are bold, and who can make new breakthroughs. This will enable the leading groups at all levels to become the strong nucleus for leading the masses to make new breakthroughs in the four modernizations.

5. Go a step further in emphasizing the work of clearing out the "three types of people." Each unit must adopt effective measures, break through all kinds of obstructions, as soon as possible complete the task of seeking proof and conducting analysis to determine the nature of each case, and then put forth suggestions for handling them. Particular attention must be paid to concentrating on four points: First, change resolutely and rapidly the situation where leadership is incapable of checking up on the work; second, take aim at removing the various obstacles that are blocking the investigation work. In the midst of carrying out investigations, severe criticism and education must be carried out for these who "avoid or keep silent about the matter, who talk about the matter but do not prepare materials, or who prepare materials but do not act on them." Those who persist in taking erroneous stands, who refuse to admit their mistakes, and who quibble and deny, or those who write anonymous, threatening letters and who intend to disrupt the investigation work, they must be thoroughly investigated and severely dealt with. Third, concentrate time and efforts, but do not get involved in a "marathon." Fourth, strictly implement policies, make thorough checks, and strictly examine and approve procedures, but neither broaden the scope nor leave out the "three types of people." In good time cadres will be free from making common mistakes.

Comrade Li Xipu stated that the work measures for the rectification and reform stage for the most part can be separated into three steps:

1. Earnestly study documents and formulate plans for the rectification and reform. Organize all of the party members and cadres to continue to study thoroughly the "Resolution" on party consolidation and Circular Nos 7, 8 and 9 of the Central Commission for Party Consolidation, and improve the understanding of the importance and significance of, and correct attitude toward rectification and reform. On this foundation earnestly take a "look back" at the party consolidation work of individual units during the preceding stage. This "look back" must adhere to uniting leadership with the masses, and must fully follow the mass line. How were the comparisons of collective leading groups and individuals made? How were the major problems of the groups resolved? What problems still exist in the areas of correcting the guiding ideology for vocational work, emancipating minds, boldly carrying out reforms, and making new breakthroughs? If the problems of severe bureaucratism and abusing office to seek personal gain that existed in individual units were exposed, how were they resolved? Were the masses satisfied? Was there a thorough education in negating the "Great Cultural

Revolution?" In individual units was there factional interference, and were practices left over from the "Cultural Revolution?" Afterwards, formulate rectification and reform plans that are geared to the actual circumstances of the individual units.

2. Grasp major problems and thoroughly carry out rectification and reform. The general requirement is the proper resolution of the problems in the four areas of rectification and reform that were put forward in Circular No 9. In specific cases, each unit must grasp its own major problems and first resolve those that have rather large effects, but do not be disinterested. Pay attention to accomplishing the four combinations: combine rectification and reform with the reform of the economic system. Emancipate minds and boldly carry out reform, which will enable the guiding ideology for vocational work in individual units to further be in accordance with the demands of new circumstances and new tasks. Combine rectification and reform with investigating and handling typical cases. Within the period of the rectification and reform we must carry out thorough investigation and wind up typical cases in individual units; combine rectification and reform with the system of personal responsibility for strengthening organizational structures; strive to overcome bureaucratism, and improve work efficiency; combine rectification and reform with the strengthening of organization and discipline; adopt necessary organizational measures and use strict party discipline for those major problems where responsibility has already been affixed but where the personnel concerned refuse to admit their mistakes and mend their ways despite repeated admonitions.

3. Earnestly check the work before accepting it, and strictly ensure its quality. Prior to the completion of the rectification and reform stage, strict checks and acceptance of the work must be carried out in accordance with the principal standards for checking the effectiveness of the work of this stage that were put forward in the Circular No 9. Those units that meet the standards for acceptance will enter the stage of registering party members and organizational processing once they have been approved by the leading groups of the party consolidation. Those units that do not meet the standards must carry out follow-up work.

9926
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NORTHWEST REGION

XIAN RALLY MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HK021408 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Today was the day to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of our great motherland. In Xian, 300,000 people ceremoniously held a rally and carried out grand celebration activities.

The central meeting place of the rally was in the Shaanxi Provincial Stadium. At 0930, some 40,000 representatives from the industrial, communications, capital construction, financial, and trade fronts; rural areas; PLA units, organs; schools; all democratic parties; and religious circles in Xian entered the meeting place, despite the rain. Attending the rally of various circles to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, Dong Jichang, Liang Qi, Mou Lingsheng, Li Sengui, Tai Zhong, and (Wang Lanjiang); responsible comrades of the provincial advisory committee, including Zhang Ze, Bai Wenhua, Yang Wenhui, (Zhu Qiong), Zhang Hanwu, Lin Yinru, (Yang Huishen), (Lin Jing), (Yuan Dimin), and (Yan Minghai); responsible comrades of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, including (Liu Wenju); responsible comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Yan Kelun, Li Lianbi, Deng Guozhong, Chen Ming, Tan Weixu, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen; responsible comrades of the provincial government, including Zhang Bin, Sun Kehua, Lin Jizhou, Sun Daren, and (Liu Bangxian); responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Lu Jianren, Fu Daoshen, Du Ruilan, Hu Jingru, Hu Jingtong, and Gao Lingyun; responsible comrades of the Shaanxi Military District, including (Xie Chengbi) and (Lu Dengyi); He Xia, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and (Jiao Langping), president of the provincial higher people's court. Chang Lifu, member of the Central Advisory Commission, also attended the celebration rally. Others attending were Song Youtian, (Di Sheng), (Yang Geting), and Yang Bolun. Those in Xian City attending the celebration rally included responsible comrades of the city CPC committee, the City Advisory Committee, the city discipline inspection committee, the City People's Congress Standing Committee, the city government, the city CPPCC committee, and Xian City Military Subdistrict, as well as retired elderly cadres including He Chenghu, (Zhang Tiemin), (Yan Huanmin), (Wu Keyi), (Fu Jize), (Zhu Zitong), (Lin Enhuan), (Zhang Shuyun), (Zhao Wuxuan), and (Zhang Zhiyu). Responsible persons of all democratic parties at the provincial level and people's organizations also attended the celebration rally. Foreign friends in Xian also attended today's celebration rally.

At 1000, Zhang Tiemin, mayor of Xian City, announced the opening of the celebration rally. Governor Li Qingwei spoke at the celebration rally. When he discussed the great achievements in our province's socialist cause over the past 35 years, Li Qingwei pointed out: Our province's social gross output value in 1983 was 18 times greater than in 1949, its gross industrial and agricultural output value recorded an increase of 15.2 times, and its people's income recorded a 9-fold increase. We must unswervingly implement the party's political line and must shift the focal point of the work of the party and the government onto economic construction. All departments and fronts must be subordinated to and must serve the general task and general target of the party and the state.

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KUANG CHIAO CHING ON HONG KONG XINHUA RESHUFFLE

HK240700 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 144, 16 Sep 84 pp 6-8

["Special article" by Chen Chi-kuang [7115 4949 0342]: "Inside Information About the Large-scale Reorganization of XINHUA Agency"--passages within slant-lines published in boldface]

[Text] In name, the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA News Agency is a branch of a state news agency and hence, a news agency. However, everybody knows that it is in fact the highest organ stationed by the CPC in Hong Kong and that, being directly under the central authorities in Beijing, it is equivalent to any of the organs of the cities directly under the central government. Since the initiation of the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong, all the moves taken by it have drawn attention from various quarters of society. Since the appointment of Xu Jiataun in July 1983 as head of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency, he has made many friends and penetrated deep into society. On the other hand, through the channels furnished by the XINHUA Agency, many leading figures of various circles have gone north to express their opinions. In Hong Kong, where information is relayed at a tremendous speed, the XINHUA Agency has become the focus of attention of public opinion. The newspapers write about it almost everyday.

Lin Ruo Did Not Come to Hong Kong and Yang Qi Was Not Transferred North

Since August this year, people have passed among themselves bits of information about the extensive personnel reorganization of the XINHUA Agency. Some are fact and some have been proved to be rumors. For example, it was said that Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, would be appointed director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency and that Yang Qi [2799 1142] was going to be transferred back to Guangdong. All this is inconsistent with the facts.

On 1 September, at the opening ceremony for the exhibition of donated paintings staged by the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency made known the greater part of the new line-up of its senior officials. They are:

Xu Jiataun, Li Chuwen [2621 0328 2429], Zheng Hua [6774 5478], Chen Daming [7115 6671 2494], Chen Bojian [7115 0130 1017], Qi Feng [4359 3536], Wang

Rudeng [3769 1172 4098], Chen Fengying [7115 7685 5391], Yang Qi [2799 1142], Niu Zhao [3662 6856], Qiao Zonghuai [0829 1350 3232], and Li Weiting [2621 0251 1656].

We said the greater part because the names of some other important officials have not been made known.

Yang Song Becomes an Adviser and Li Jusheng Retires After a Successful Career

The names of Li Jusheng, second director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA Agency, and of Luo Keming [5012 0344 2492], Cao Weilian [2580 4850 1670], and Ye Feng [0673 6912] did not appear on the list. They will be transferred back to the mainland very soon. /Although Qi Feng's name appeared on the list, however, according to reporters' findings, he will also be transferred back to Guangdong in early 1985. The author of this article has also been told that Yang Song [2799 2646], secretary general of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency, has become an adviser. He is recuperating in Shanghai./

Li Jusheng is 73 years old. Because of his advanced age, it is believed that he will, after a successful career, retire after the formal signing of the Sino-British accord on the future of Hong Kong. After his retirement, the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency will leave the post of second director unoccupied.

Luo Keming is a New Fourth Army veteran. Before he came to Hong Kong, Cao Weilian was a vice minister of the State Council. He is already 70 years old. However, he continues to be in charge of Hong Kong affairs although he is ruining his health by doing so.

Qi Feng was born in March, 1920. A native of Dongguan County, Guangdong Province, he was a student of Zhongshan University. He joined the Dongjiang column to fight the Japanese. After the founding of the PRC, he was the responsible person of the Shenzhen Military Committee. Since the mid-1950's (when he was 37), he has been a vice director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency. He is very familiar with everything in Hong Kong. During the "taxi crisis" at the beginning of this year, he granted an interview of Augustine S.K. Chung and those taxi drivers who came to ask for help. On one hand, he showed sympathy for those people who were then in a difficult situation. On the other, he asked them to work with the Hong Kong Government toward a solution of the problem and reminded people of the possibility of the outbreak of riots. He was unanimously praised by the press circles for what he said, particularly after the "strike staged by taxi drivers" and the outbreak of a riot.

However, people cannot help aging. Sooner or later, they will have to withdraw from the first line. Early this year, Vice Director Li Qixin [2621 0796 2450], a 74-year-old senior cadre who began taking part in the revolution in 1920's, retired and settled in Beijing.

The Average Age of the New Line-up of Officials Is 55

/According to news heard in Beijing, the average age of the original leading body of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency was 65. Among China's provincial and city organs, it was the one manned by the oldest people. After this reshuffle, the average age of the new leading body has dropped to 55./ With the exception of Xu Jiatun, Li Chuwen, Chen Daming, Chen Bojian, and Yang Qi, who are well over 60, the ages of the important members of the new leading body are below 60. It is alleged that Zheng Hua, a new vice director who was educated in Hong Kong, is about 54. He has worked in Hainan Island before. In addition, he was once in charge of Guangdong's agricultural work. Natives of Guangdong find him a competent cadre. Before he came to Hong Kong, he was a manager of the Nanguang [0589 0342] company in Macao. It is said that the new leading body will continue to be readjusted in the light of the actual circumstances.

According to the information gathered by the author of this article, Yang Qi is now taking the place of Yang Song in the capacity of acting secretary general. The CPC Central Committee has ruled that it is necessary to resolutely make the leaders younger in average age and that the average age of the members of the new provincial leading bodies must not exceed 60. Thus, the title of Yang Qi, who is well over 60, can only be acting secretary general.

Qiao Zhonghuai Has Come To Work in Hong Kong as Result of Chen-ning Yang's Recommendation

Among the new faces, Qiao Zhonghuai is an interesting man. He is the son of Qiao Guanhua and Gong Peng. It is said that this scholar, who is in his 40's, originally worked with the Academy of Social Sciences of China. Chen-ning Yang, a famous American scientist born in China, has a good eye for selecting eminent people. He felt that Qiao Zhonghuai was a very able man. Thus, he recommended him to the senior leaders of the CPC and asked the Chinese University of Hong Kong to give him a job. Later, he joined the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency. This graduate of the Qinghua University is a learned man. In Hong Kong, it is indeed difficult to manage with high level diplomacy without extensive knowledge and a proficient command of various languages. It is reported that this native of Jiangsu Province speaks English and Cantonese fluently.

Niu Zhao is a gifted scholar from Jiangsu. According to those who have read the essays written by him, his essays exhibit great talent and they are superbly written.

It is said that Li Weiting has been working with the XINHUA Agency for 30 years. Wang Rudeng and Chen Fengying are Hong Kong people in their 40's. Chen Fengying has a sound knowledge of the situation in Taiwan. In addition, she understands the interests and feelings of the rightists in Hong Kong. I believe, this female assistant to the director can very successfully implement Ji Pengfei's "three-point policy on the Taiwan organs in Hong Kong and their personnel."

Reasons for the Extensive Reshuffle

At this point, perhaps it is necessary to say something about the reasons for the extensive reshuffle.

/According to the information gathered by the author of this article: Far from being at an end, this extensive reshuffle is just beginning!/
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Why is it necessary to extensively reshuffle the personnel? It seems that there are two reasons. First, as Xu Jiatun said, cadres are to be selected according to the principle of making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average, more professionally competent, and better educated. Deng Xiaoping said: "Promote, even if it is necessary to break the rules, fine young and middle-age cadres." Thus, in Hong Kong, in order to recruit a large number of talented people below the age of 40 from various quarters, the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency, it seems, must take the lead in doing so. It is strictly stipulated that people above the age of 60 are not to be promoted. This time, only fine young people are being selected and no consideration is being given to seniority.

It is reported that on 25 August, Qiao Shi, head of the Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee, said the following things:

In order to do a good job of building the core of leadership of the enterprises, it is still necessary to select and promote a large number of brilliant young intellectuals and to charge them with the task of leading the enterprises. It is especially necessary to entrust the talented people in their 40's with important responsibilities without delay. We should trust them and give them a free hand in their work. By now, many such people have become mainstays in various fields. If we do not promote them as quickly as possible, our present work will be affected. In addition, our cause may even suffer losses in the future.

It is reported that Qiao Shi has asked responsible persons at various levels to adopt resolute and vigorous measures and to more boldly promote young people at a faster pace. Thus, it can be seen that young people are being promoted not only in Hong Kong but also in all parts of the country. In contemporary Hong Kong, it goes without saying that everything seems more important and more urgent.

Division of Grades and Establishment of a Branching, Graded System

The second factor is the structural reform. The purpose of the structural reform is to help the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency to gradually adapt itself to the new circumstances at a turning point in the history of Hong Kong. It can be said that for some time in the past, the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency had been a closed institution without a clear division of ranks and positions and rarely in contact with the rest of society. Under the branch directors, there were eight vice directors. A branch director could be a first director or a second director. In addition to the chief

editor and the deputy chief editor, there were many directors and vice directors of the editorial board, directors and deputy directors of the research office, and directors and deputy directors of the reference room. This in itself is not too odd. Many junior staff members who had worked with the branch for several years or even several decades had no name cards of their own. Even if they had their own name cards, they did not have titles. Thus, they felt embarrassed when they came into contact with people at social gatherings. It seems that another factor which contributed to the reshuffle of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency was the need for a gradual definition of the titles and a clear division of labor and the need for being in touch with the social reality. It is said that the current reshuffle is only a first step. In the future, it will set up several departmental units (with chiefs superior to provincial bureau chiefs) in order to facilitate its communication with people from various quarters. Perhaps the next thing to be reorganized could be the constitution of all levels of organs stationed by China in Hong Kong!

Judging by the above, the current reshuffle of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA Agency is a practical, down-to-earth way of doing things. They should have taken such a course of action long ago in order to help it more faithfully report the actual circumstances in Hong Kong and give impetus to Hong Kong's prosperity and development. Outside the PRC, there are thousands or even tens of thousands of talented people in society. Many enthusiastic young people, having received thorough training in various fields, are finding ways to serve their country and to fully display their talents in an epoch of changes. How should China absorb and cherish such people? Should the "CPPCC" and the "Basic Law Consultative Committee" recruit some gifted young people? It is inevitable that after the signing of the Sino-British accord, more and more people with lofty ideas would want to take part in the governance of Hong Kong. Given the "governance of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people," how should we establish various kinds of proper organs of different natures and inclinations to recruit all kinds of talented people? This is a pressing issue with which we are confronted and with which people with lofty ideals are concerned.

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